

J. W. LAWRENCE COLLECTION

NEW GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

IN FIVE PARTS.

CONTAINING

- I. Words, both common and proper, from one to six syllables; the several sorts of monosyllables in the common words being distinguished, by tables, into words of two, three, and four letters, &c. with six short lessons at the end of each table, not exceeding the order of syllables in the foregoing tables. The several sorts of polysyllables also, being ranged in proper tables, have their syllables divided, and directions placed at the head of each table for the accent, to prevent false pronunciation; together with the like number of lessons on the foregoing tables, placed at the end of each table, as far as to words of four syllables, for the easier and more speedy way of teaching children to read.
- II. A large and useful table of words that are the same in sound, but different in signification; very necessary to prevent the writing of one word for another of the same sound.
- III. A short, but comprehensive Grammar of the English Tongue, delivered in the most familiar and instructive method of question and answer; necessary for all such persons who have the advantage only of an English education.
- IV. A useful collection of Sentences in prose and verse, divine, moral, and historical; together with a select number of Fables, adorned with proper sculptures for the better improvement of young beginners.
- V. Forms of Prayer for Children, on several occasions.

The whole, being recommended by several Clergymen and eminent Schoolmasters, as the most useful performance for the instruction of Youth, is designed

For the Use of Schools

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND IN THE SEVERAL ENGLISH
COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS ABROAD,

BY THOMAS DILWORTH.

STEREOTYPE EDITION, IMPROVED

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MR. DILWORTH,

ON HIS

NEW GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE

WHAT thanks, my friend, should to thy care be given,
Which makes the paths to science smooth and even
Henceforth our youth who tread thy flowery way,
Shall ne'er from rules of proper diction stray:
No more their speech with barbarous terms be fill'd;
No more their pens a crop of nonsense yield:
But chosen words in due arrangement stand,
And sense and elegance go hand in hand.

Attend, ye sprightly youth, ye modest fair!
Awhile be arts of dress your slighter care;
Awhile the precepts of these pages heed,
And richer ornaments will soon succeed:
Your friend, delighted, shall your talk attend,
And think too soon your pleasing letters end.

How do we blush to hear the untutor'd tongue
Of some gay idiot, painful speech prolong!
The dark discourse no ray of reason clears;
And uncouth chaos, void of form appears:
What pity—to behold some beauteous toast,
Whose piercing eyes a thousand conquests boast,
With such preposterous terms her billet swell,
As prove the nymph can neither read nor spell!
But such reproach no more shall stain the fair,
Who make thy easy rules their timely care;
Nor teachers more bewail their ill success
Who on young minds these useful lessons press.

J. DUICK.

PREFACE.

It has been a general and true observation, that with the reformation of these realms ignorance has gradually vanished at the increase of learning amongst us, who take the word of God for a "lantern to our feet, and a light to our paths."

Thus, they who groped their way to virtue and knowledge in the days of darkness and implicit zeal, were taught little more than to mumble over a few prayers by heart, and never called upon to read, much less permitted to inquire into the truth of what they professed.

But, since the sunshine of the gospel of Jesus Christ has risen amongst us; since we were loosed from the bands of ignorance and superstition; since every Protestant believes it to be his duty to promote Christian knowledge; certainly it will be confessed, that all improvements in learning ought to be encouraged, and consequently that they deserve our particular regard who study to make the first steps thereof firm and easy. For human prudence teacheth, that a good beginning is the most reasonable prospect of a good ending.

Therefore, as all learning gradually ascends from the first knowledge and use of letters, syllables, and words, what better work can the instructor of youth undertake, than endeavour to propagate the knowledge, prevent and rectify the mistakes, and root out the ill habits contracted by many in a wrong method, either through the ignorance or neglect of the teacher?

PART I.

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

ITALIC.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

OLD ENGLISH.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
V W X Y Z

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff ss ll ff ll & æ œ

TABLE I. OF SYLLABLES. TABLE II.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
da	de	di	do	du	ad	ed	id	od	ud
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	af	ef	if	of	uf
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	ah			oh	
ja	je	ji	jo	ju					
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
la	le	li	lo	lu	al	el	il	ol	ul
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	am	em	im	om	um
na	ne	ni	no	nu	an	en	in	on	un
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	ap	ep	ip	op	up
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ar	er	ir	or	ur
sa	se	si	so	su	as	es	is	os	us
ta	te	ti	to	tu	at	et	it	ot	ut

va	ve	vi	vo	vu	av	ev	iv	ov	uv
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	aw	ew		ow	
					ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	ay			oy	
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	az	ez	iz	oz	uz

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	qua	que	qui	quo	
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	sca	sce	sci	sco	scu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	sha	she	shi	sho	shu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	ska	ske	ski	sko	sku
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	sla	sle	sli	slo	slu
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	sma	sme	smi	smo	smu
dwa	dwe	dwi	dwo		sna	sne	sni	sno	snu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	spa	spe	spi	spo	spu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	sta	ste	sti	sto	stu
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	swa	swe	swi	swo	swu
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	twā	twe	twi	two	
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	wha	whe	whi	who	
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru

OF MONOSYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Words of Two Letters, viz. One Vowel and One Consonant.

AM an as at ax ay. If in is it. Of oh on
or ox. Up us. Be he me we ye. Go ho lo
no so wo. (Do to). By ly my py vy.

TABLE II.

Words of Three Letters, viz. One Vowel and Two Consonants.

DAB nab. Web. Bib fib nib tib. Bob feb
job mob rob sob. Cub rub tub. Bad lad mad
sad. Bag cag fag gag hag nag rag tag. Beg
leg. Big dig fig gig jig pig wig. Bog dog fog
hog jog log.

Gum mum rum sum. Can fan man pan wan.
Pen den fen hen men pen ten. Din fin gin kin.

Cap gap lap map rap tap. Dip hip lip nip rip
sip tip. Fop hop lop mop sop top. Cup sup.

Bet get jet let met net set wet yet. Bit fit hit
nit pit sit wit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot rot sot.

Box fox. The. Who. Cry dry fly fry pry
shy sly sty thy try why. Act all and apt ark arm
art ash ask asp ass. Ebb egg ell elm end.

TABLE III.

Words of Three Letters, viz. One Consonant and Two Vowels, or a Diphthong.

PEA sea tea yea. Bee fee see. Die fie lie.
Doe foe roe toe. Due rue sue. Awe daw jaw
law. Cow how mow now sow vow. Coo too woo.
Bay day gay hay jay lay may nay pay ray say
way (Key) (eye). Boy coy joy toy. Ace age
ape.

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of
Words not exceeding three Letters.*

X
LESSON I.

NO man may put off the law of God.
The way of God is no ill way.
My joy is in God all the day.
A bad man is a foe to God.

LESSON II.

To God I do cry all the day.
Who is God, but our God?
All men go out of the way of thy law.
In God do I put my joy, O let me not sin.

LESSON III.

Pay to God his due.
Go not in the way of bad men.
No man can see God.
Our God is the God of all men.

LESSON IV.

Who can say he has no sin?
The way of man is ill, but not the way of God.
My son, go not in the way of bad men.
No man can do as God can do.

LESSON V.

Let me not go out of thy way, O God.
O do not see my sin, and let me not go to the pit.
Try me, O God, and let me not go out of the
way of thy law.

LESSON VI.

The way of man is not as the way of God.
 The law of God is joy to me.
 My son, if you do ill, you cannot go to God.
 Do as you are bid; but if you are bid, do no ill.

TABLE IV.

Words of Four Letters, viz. a Vowel placed between the two former Consonants.

HIGH. Much such. Back jack lack pack
 sack tack. Deck neck peck. Kick lick nick pick
 sick. Dock lock mock rock sock. Buck duck
 luck muck tuck. Fact. Buff cuff huff muff puff.

Cold fold hold sold told gold. Calf half. Self.
 Bell fell tell well. Bill fill hill kill mill pill till
 will. Boll poll roll toll. (Bull full pull) dull gull
 hull. Balm calm palm. Alms.

Help yeip. Gulp pulp. Halt malt salt. Belt
 felt melt pelt. Gilt hilt jilt milt wilt. Colt jolt
 polt. Lamb. Limb. Comb (bomb tomb womb).

Bend fend lend mend rend send tend. Bind find
 kind mind rind wind. Bond fond pond. Bang
 gang hang. King ring sing wing. Long song.

Dint hint lint mint (pint). Hunt runt. Garb.
 Herb verb. Curb. Card hard yard (ward).
 Herd bird gird. Cord lord (ford) (word). Curd.
 Turf. Bark dark lark mark park. Jerk. Fork
 (pork) (work). Lurk turk. Girl. Curl hurl
 purl. Farm harm (warm). Term. Firm.

Form (worm). Barn yarn (warn). Dera fern
hern. Born corn horn morn (torn worn). Berr
turn. Carp harp (warp). Cart dart hart part
tart (wart). Dirt girt. Fört port sört (wört).

Busk dusk husk musk. Gasp hasp rasp (wasp).
Cost lost tost dost hōst mōst pōst rōst. Dust list
must rust. Bath lath path (hath). Pith with.
Bōth dōth lōth mōth. Next.

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of
Words not exceeding Four Letters.*

LESSON I.

HOLD in the Lord, and mind his word.

My son, hold fast the law of the Lord.

My son, mind not thy own way, but the way of
God.

Do not tell a lie, and let not thy hand do hurt.

LESSON II.

Let all men mind the will of the Lord.

Let no man hurt you, if you can help it.

My joy is in God all the day.

A bad man is a foe to God.

LESSON III.

Who is God but the Lord? And who is on
nigh but our God?

I will call on the Lord all the day long.

To the Lord will I lift up myself.

O cast me not out with bad men.

LESSON IV.

God is kind to me, and doth help me.
 Mark the man that doth well, and do so too.
 Let my eye be on thee, O Lord my God.
 Help such men as want help, and do not sin.

LESSON V.

Hurt no man, and let no man hurt you.
 Let thy sins past put you in mind to mend.
 Send aid to help me, O Lord my God.
 Use not thyself to tell a lie.

LESSON VI.

My son, walk not in the way of bad men; but
 walk in the law of the Lord.

Let not God go out of thy mind, for he is thy
 rock.

The Lord can tell what is best for me: to him
 will I go for help.

TABLE V.

*Words of Four Letters, viz. a Vowel placed between the
 two latter Consonants.*

BLAB crab drab scab stab (swab). Crib drib
 glib. Knob. Chub club drub grub snub. Brad
 clad glad shad.

Drug plug slug snug. Dram sham. Them.
 Brim grim skim swim trim whim. From (whom).
 Crum drum scum. Bran clan plan span than.

Step. Chip clip ship skip slip trip whip. Chop
 crop croup prop shop slop stop. Scar star. Blur spur
 siur. This. Thus. Brat chat gnat slat plat that.

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding Four Letters.*

LESSON I.

THE eye of God is on them that do ill.
Go not from me, O God, my God.
The Lord will help them that cry to him.
My son, if thy way is bad, see that you mend it.

LESSON II.

When just men do well, then ill men fall.
I will mind my way, that I may not sin.
He that doth go with ill men will fall.
Do all that is just; and let not ill will be in thy
mind.

LESSON III.

Shun them that will hurt you, lest you be hurt
by them.

My son, walk not with them that are bad, lest
you be so too; but walk in the law of the Lord,
and God will help you.

Hold in the Lord, and lend an ear to his word.

LESSON IV.

My son; hold fast the law of the Lord.

My son, mind not thy own will, but the will of
God.

My son, mind the law of God, and you will do
well.

My son, call on the Lord, and he will help you.

LESSON V.

Go from that man who will hurt you; and hurt
no man thyself.

All men go out of the way, and do not mind
God.

God doth see us, and all that we do.
I will sing of the Lord all the day long.

LESSON VI.

With my lips do I tell of the law of God, and I
will talk of his word:

I will run the way of thy law; O help me in it.

TABLE VI.

*Words of Four Letters, viz. two Consonants and two Vowels;
the latter Vowel serving only to lengthen the sound of the
former, except where it is otherwise marked.*

BABE. Robe. Face lace mace race. Dice
lice mice nice rice vice. Fade jade made wade.
Hide ride side tide wide. Rude. Safe. Life-wife.

File mile pile tile vile wile. Hole mole pole.
Same tame. Lime time. Cōme sōme home tome.
Fume. Bane lane mane pane. Dine fine kine
line mine pine vine wine. (Dōne) (gōne) (nōne).
Bone hone tone. Tune.

Cape rape tape (gape). Pipe ripe (type) wipe.
Core gore more pore sore tore wore. Cure pure
sure. Base case. Rise (rise wise): Dose (hose
nose rose).

Use (use muse.) Else. Ba'e date fate gate.
Dote mote note vote. Lute mute. Cave (have)
pave rave save wave. Dive five hive (give live
sieve). Rove dōve (lōve) (mōve):

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Letters.

LESSON I.

GOD doth mind all that we say and do.

This life is not come; but the life to come has no end.

We must love them that do not love us, as well as them that do love us.

We must pray for them that hate us.

LESSON II.

We must do to all men as we like to **be** done to.

The Lord he is God; it is he that hath made **us**.

He must live well, that will die well.

He doth live ill, that doth not mend.

LESSON III.

A bad life will make a bad end.

We must let the time past put us in mind of the ill we have done.

Be kind to all men, and hurt not thyself.

LESSON IV.

Wo be to me if I live not well.

We can hide no work from God; for the Lord he is God, and he is Lord of all.

Mind what is best; do all that is just; and love all with whom you have to do.

LESSON V.

He that doth love God, God will love him.

One God doth rule all. The Lord is God.

None is like to God, and we are all in his hand.

LESSON VI.

God is the most high God; he sets up men,
and he doth help them that are just.

Go not far from me, O Lord my God.

The time will come when all men must be put
in the dust.

TABLE VII.

Words of Four Letters, viz. two Consonants and a Diphthong.

LAID maid paid. Fail jail nail rail sail tail.
Maim. Fain gain main pain rain vain. Fair
hair pair. Bait wait. Void. Soil oil. Coin
join. Daub. Thou.

Beef. Leek meek seek week. Feel heel reel.
Seem. Been keen seen. Deep keep peep weep.
Beer j·er leer peer. Feet meet. Gōod hōod.
Hoof roof. Book cook hook look rook took.
Cool fool pool tool (wool). Doom room. Moon.
Coop hoop loop (soup).

(Door) poor. Boot (fōot) hoot root soot.
Flea plea. Ease. Dēad hēad lēad rēad bēad lēad
rēad. Deaf leaf. Leak reak weak. Deal heal
meal scal. Beam seam team. Lean mean wean.
Heap leap.

Chaw draw flaw gnaw spaw thaw. Dawn fawn.
Blow crow flow glow grow knet slow snow stow
(plow brow). Bowl fowl howl. Down gown town.
Bray clay dray fray gray play pray slay stay sway.
Grey. Clue glue true.

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Letters.

LESSON I.

WHEN we go out, and when we come in, we are not out of the eye of God.

When we pray to God with a pure mind, he will hear us and help us; but if our mind be not pure when we pray to him, then he will not hear us.

All the day long, God does mind what we do with our time.

LESSON II.

The word of God is true; it is gone from his lips, and will come to pass.

He that took on him the form of man to save us, is God, and came down from God.

This is he, who, when he came, did show to us the way of life, that we may work the work of God.

LESSON III.

All my joy is in the Lord, and in them that love his ways.

The Lord is nigh to all them that call on him.

It is good to draw near to God, that he may draw near to us.

I will call on the Lord for help, that I may be safe from them that hate me.

LESSON IV.

The ways of God are not like the

The Lord God is God of gods

an.

of all.

Just and true are thy ways, O Lord God: thy word is true.

I am the Lord; I AM that I AM: this is my name.

LESSON V.

The Word was with God, and the Word was God.
None but God can tell what is to come.

I must not do an ill act: if I have done it once,
I must do so no more.

No man can say he has seen God; for none
hath seen him, and none can see him.

LESSON VI.

He that doth love God, will keep his laws.
All ye that love the Lord, see that ye hate sin.

I will love thee, O Lord, as long as I live.
Keep me, O God; for my hope is in thee.

My son, call on the Lord for help, that you may
be safe from them that hate you.

TABLE VIII.

Words of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. One Vowel, and the rest Consonants.

THROB. Scrub shrub. Shred thread. Sprig.
Scrap strap. Scrip strip. Sprat. Split sprit.
Strut. Black clack brack crack knack slack
smack snack stack track. Check speck. Brick
chick stick thick trick. Block clock crock flock
frock knock shock stock.

Chuck cluck pluck truck truck. Tract. Strict.

Scoff. Bluff gruff snuff stuff. Craft graft shaft.
 Cleft theft. Drift shift swift thrift. Flight light
 might night right sight bright flight fright slight.
 Child. Scold. Chalk stalk.

(Shall) small stall. Dwell shell smell spell swell.
 Chill skill spill still shrill. Psalm. Whelm.
 Whelp. Shalt. Smelt spelt. Spilt stilt. Plumb.
 thumb. Cramp stamp. Shrimp. Plump stump
 thump trump. Nymph. Brand grand stand
 strand. Blend spend. Blind grind.

Bring fling sting swing thing spring string.
 Thong strong through wrong. Tongs. Lungs.
 Blank flank frank plank prank shank thank. Brink
 chink drink shrink stink think. Drunk trunk.
 Chant grant plant slant scant. Scent spent. Flint
 print. Front.

Blunt brunt stunt. Third. Sword. Scarf.
 (dwarf wharf). Scurf. Shark spark stark.
 Stork. Twirl whirl. Churl. Charm (swarm).
 Storm. Stern. Scorn thorn shorn (sworn).
 Churn spurn. Sharp. Chirp. Smart start
 (thwart). Flirt shirt skirt. Sport (short snort).
 Blurt spurt.

Clash flash gnash slash trash. Flesh fresh
 thresh. Blush flush plush brush clush thrush.
 Flask. Brisk whisk. Clasp grasp. Crisp.
 Brass glass grass (class). Bless dress press
 stress. Bliss. Cross dross gless (gross). Truss.
 Blast. Blest chest drest. Twist wrist. Ghost.

Crust trust thrust. Smith. Broth cloth froth
(sloth). Truth. Birth. Forth (worth). World.
Hanch lanch branch stanch. Bench tench stench
drench wrench. Arch march parch starch. Perch.
Birch. (Porch) torch scorch. Lurch church.
Corps. Harsh marsh. First thirst.

Burst curst durst. Batch catch hatch latch
match patch snatch thatch (watch.) Fetch ketch
sketch. Itch ditch hitch pitch flitch stitch twitch.
Which. Botch notch scotch. Crutch. Length
strength. Tenth. Ninth. Fifth sixth.

*Some easy Lessons the foregoing Tables, consisting of
Words not exceeding Six Letters.*

LESSON I.

LOVE not the world, nor the things that are in
the world; for all that is in the world, the lust of
the flesh, and the lust of the eye, is not of God,
but of the world.

In God I have put my trust: I will not fear
what flesh can do to me.

LESSON II.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy
mind, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.

All things wax old, and fade; but God is, and
will be the same: he hath no end.

The Son of God came to wash us from all sin,
that he might save us: I will be g^d in his name.

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LESSON III.

Let us all do that which is best; and this will be the way to make God love us.

The Lord God shall bless me as my right way has been seen by him; and as my hands have been pure, so shall he save me.

The way of the Lord is pure, and so is his word. He helps all them that trust in him.

LESSON IV.

Some men will pass by an ill act, and some will not: but if we will but fear God, and keep his word, he will not cast us off.

Let all the world fear the Lord.

Flee from vice, and love that which is good.

The fear of God is with them that love him.

LESSON V.

We have one God, by whom are all things.

The works of man are not like God's works.

Mind what the man of God says; for he shows to you the way of life.

God shall rid me from my strong foes, and from them that hate me; for they are too strong for me.

LESSON VI.

God hath made my feet like hart's feet, and he hath set me up on high.

O my God, I cry to thee in the day-time, but thou dost not hear; and in the night I take no rest.

We will call on thy name, O Lord, so shall thou save us; we will put our trust in thee, and thou wilt keep us.

TABLE IX.

Words of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. Two Vowels and the rest Consonants; the latter Vowel serving only to lengthen the sound of the former, except where it is otherwise marked.

BRIBE tribe scribe. Globe. Brace chace grace place space. Price slice spice thrice twice. Spruce. Blade shade spade trade. Chide pride slide stride. Chafe. Knife strife. Stage. Drake flake shake snake stake. Spike strike. Broke choke smoke stroke.

Scale stale. Smile stile while. Whole. Blame flame frame shame. Scheme theme. Chime crime prime slime. Crave plane. Brine shine swine thine twine. Drone prone stone throne. Prune. Crape grape shape. Gripe tripe stripe snipe. Slope.

Glare scare share snare stare. There where. Spire (shire). Score shore snore store. Chaso (phrase). Close prose (choso close) those (whose). Prate scate slate state. Smite spite white. Blote smote. Flute brute. Brave crave grave knave shave slave stave. Drive strive thrive.

Clove grove strove (glove shove). (Provo). Blaze craze glaze graze. Prize. Chance dance prance trance. Fence hence pence thence whence. Sense. Mince prince since. Once. (Sonce). Dunce. Badge fadge.

Edge hedge wedge sledge pledge fledge. Ridge bridge. Dodge lodge. Judge grudge trudge. Range change strange. Hinge singe cringe fringe

swinge twinge. Plunge sponge. Farce (scarce).
Herse verse. Horse (worse).

Curse nurse purse. Barge large charge. Serge
verge. Forge (gorge). Urge purge. Haste pasto
taste waste. Bathe lathe swathe. Blithe sitho
tith writhe. Clothe. Lapse. Halve. Delve helve
twelve. Carve starve. Serve swerve. Selves.
Wolves. Plague vague. Rogue vogue. Tongue.

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of
Words not exceeding Six Letters.*

LESSON I.

SHOW me the right way, O Lord, and guide
me in it.

O think not on my past sins; but think on me,
O Lord, for my good.

All the paths of the Lord are truth to such as
keep his laws.

He that doth love the Lord shall dwell at ease,
and his seed shall have the land.

LESSON II.

Put thy trust in God, and he will help thee.

It is a good thing to give thanks, and call on
the name of the Lord.

Let us sing psalms to the Lord our God.

When thou shalt make a vow to the Lord thy
God, thou shalt not be slack to pay it.

LESSON III.

That which is gone out of thy lips, thou shalt
keep: and if a man vow to the Lord, he shall keep
his oath.

Let us stand fast. Let us strive to be good.
Charge them that are rich in this world, that
they do good, and be glad to give.

LESSON IV.

Turn yourselves from all your sins; else God
will whet his sword, and bend his bow.

Let us judge ourselves, that God may not judge us.

Let us not mind high things, nor be as those are
who do their works to be seen of men.

LESSON V.

Thanks be to the Lord; for he hath been kind to
me in a strong place.

Be strong, all ye that trust in the Lord.

Fear the Lord, all ye that dwell in the world.

The man is blest whose trust is in the Lord.

Keep thy tongue and thy lips from ill.

LESSON VI.

See that ye lose not those things that be good.

The day of Christ is at hand; and he will judge
the world, both the quick and dead.

We shall all change at the last trump; and all
that are in the grave shall then come forth, that
God may judge them.

TABLE X.

*Words consisting of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. a Diphthong
and the rest Consonants; except some few which end in a
final.*

FRAIL snail trail. Claim. Brain chain grain
slain stain train sprain strain. Paint faint saint
taint. Raise praise. Faith saith. Heir their.

Eight freight weight (height). Eighth. Voice
choice. Broil spoil. Joint point. Noise poise
Moist. Quart. Quick. Quench. Squib. Squirt
Fraud. Laugh. Caught taught (draught).

Daunt haunt taunt flaunt (vaunt). Cause pause.
Couch pouch vouch crouch slouch (touch). Cloud
proud shroud. Cough trough (tough). Plough
slough (dough though) (through). Ought bought
fought nought sought brought thought (drought).

Mould (could should would). Ounce bounce
pounce. Bound bound pound round sound ground
(wound). Count mount. Mourn. Course. House
louse mouse (pouse rouse). Clout doubt scout
shout spout stout trout sprout. Mouth south
(youth). Fourth. Three.

Beech speech. Blood breed speed steed. Cheek
sleek. Kneel steel wheel. Green queen screen
spleen. Creep sheep sleep steep sweep. Cheer
steer sneer. Cheese (goose fleece). Fleet sheet
street sweet. Teeth (seeth). Sleeve. Freeze
sneeze squeeze. Blood flood (stōod). Proof.

Brook shook. School stool (wool). Bloom
broom groom. Spoon swoon. Droop scoop sloop
stoop. Floor. Goose loose (noose choose). Shoot.
Tooth (booth smooth). Each reach preach teach.
Dread tread spread knead plead. Sheaf. League
Bleak sneak speak squeak (steak).

Rēalm. Dēalt. Hēalth wēalth. Cream dream
steam stream. Clean glean. Clēanse. Cheap.

Clear shear near spear (swear). Search. Earl
 pearl. Earn learn. Earth dēarth (hearth).
 Heart. Fleas please tease.

Cease lease crease peace. East east feast least
 (breast). Bleat cheat treat wheat (great). Sweat
 threat. Death brēath (heath sheath). Breathe
 sheathe wreathe. Heave leave weave cleave.
 Coach poach roach broach. Broad. Groan.

Boast roast toast. Float throat (groat). Brief
 chief grief thief. Niece piece. Fiend (friend).
 Fierce pierce. Field yield shield. Priest. Grieve
 thieve. Guard. Bruit fruit. Build. Guide.
 Guile. Quilt. Juice. Bruise. Brawl crawl drawl.
 Brawn prawn. Screw shrew strew threw. Throw.
 Known thrown (brown clown crown drown frown).

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables.

LESSON I.

I WILL give thanks to thee, O Lord, with all
 my heart; and will praise thy name.

I will praise the name of God with a song; for
 this shall please the Lord.

Serve the Lord with fear, and let your heart stand
 in awe of him.

He that fears not God is in the way to death.

LESSON II.

Great is the Lord, and great is his name.

Seek the Lord while he may be found: call
 upon him while he is near.

Trust in the Lord with all thy heart.

In thee, O Lord, I have put my trust; let me not be put to shame; but help me, lend thine ear to me, and save me.

LESSON III.

Thou, O Lord, art the thing that I long for; thou art my hope from my youth.

O let my mouth be full of thy praise, that I may sing of thee all the day long.

Cast me not from thee in the time of age, and leave me not when my strength doth fail me.

I will go forth in the strength of the Lord God, and will praise thee more and more.

LESSON IV.

Thou, O God, hast taught me from my youth up till now; and I will tell of thy great works.

Great things are they, that thou hast done: O God, who is like to thee?

The Lord doth know the way of good men, and the way of bad men shall come to nought.

I did call on the Lord with my voice; and he heard me out of his hill.

LESSON V.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye hate God? Know this, that the Lord will choose the man that is good: when I call on the Lord, he will hear me.

Stand in awe, and sin not: search your own heart by yourself, and be still.

Pour out your praise to God; and put your trust in the Lord.

LESSON VI.

I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest; for it is thou, O Lord, that dost make me dwell in peace.

O hear thou my voice, my King and my God; for to thee will I pray.

My help doth come from God, who doth keep all them that are true of heart; and for this I will praise the name of the Lord most high.

OF DISSYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Some easy Words accented on the First Syllable, whose Spelling and Pronunciation are nearly the same.

A B sence	bap-tist	chat-ter	con-trite
a-corn	bar-ber	ches-nut	con-vent
ac-tor	bar-rel	child-ish	con-verse
ac-tress	bash-ful	child ren	con-vert
ad-der	bar-ter	child ly	cor-ner
ad-vent	bet-ter	chop-per	cost-ly
af-ter	blun-der	church man	craft-y
a-lum	bor-der	ci-der	cra-zy
al-so	bo-som	cin-der	crib-bage
am-ber	bri-er	cler-gy	cri-er
am-bush	brim-stone	col-fin	cru-el
an-gel	bro-ken	col-lect	crup-per
a-ny	buf-fet	com-fort	cul-ture
ar-bour	but-ter	com-ment	cum-ber
art-ful	ca-per	com-merce	cut-ler
ar-tist	car-rot	com-mon	dar-ling
art-less	car-ter	con-cord	di-al
back-ward	chaf-finch	con-duct	di-et
ba-ker	cham-ber	con-quest	dif-fer
bal-lad	chan-nel	con-serve	din-ner
bank-er	chap-man	con-sul	doc-tor
ban-ter	chap-ter	con-test	doc-trine
bant-ling	cha-sten	con-tract	do-er

do-tage	flu-ent	grate-ful	hus-band
dra-per	flut-ter	gra-vy	i-cy
dres-ser	fod-der	grit-ty	i-dol
dros-sy	fog-gy	gru-el	m-fant
drug-get	fol-ly	gul-let	m-most
drug-gist	fop-pish	gun-ner	in-sect
drum-mer	fere-man	gun-shot	in-side
drunk-ard	fore-taste	gus-set	in-stance
dul-lard	for-ty	gut-ter	in-step
dung-hill	fran-tic	ham-let	in-to
du-ty	fret-ful	ham-mer	in-ward
dy-er	fro-ward	hand-ful	i-vy
edg-ing	fro-zen	han-dy	jest-er
el-der	fro-gal	hang-er	jock-ey
em-bers	fu-el	hang-ings	jol-ly
em-blem	fun-nel	han-sel	judg-ment
en-ter	fur-long	hap-py	jug-gler
en-gine	gal-lon	hard-ship	ju-lap
e-ven	gal-lop	har-dy	ju-ry
e-vil	game-some	har-lot	ken-nel
ex-tant	game-ster	har-per	ker-nel
fac-tor	gam-mon	harts-horn	kin-dred
fag-got	gan-der	har-vest	king-dom
fan-cy	gar-land	hatch-et	kins-man
fan-tom	gar-ment	help-ful	kitch-en
far-mer	gar-ret	her-mit	lad-der
fa-tal	gar-ter	hin-der	la-dy
fat-ling	gen-try	hind-most	lan-cet
fe-male	gi-ant	hin-drance	land-lord
fen-der	gib-bet	ho-ly	land-mark
fen-nel	gip-sy	home-ly	land-scape
fer-ret	glim-mer	hope-ful	lan-tern
fe-ver	glit-ter	hor-net	lap-pet
fid-dler	glo-ry	hor-rid	lap-wing
fil-let	glos-sy	horse-man	lat-ter
fi-nal	glut-ton	host-ler	la-zy
fr-ing	god-ly	hu-man	le-gal
fla-grant	gold-finch	hup-died	let-ter
fla-nel	grace-ful	hun-ter	li-ar
flut-ter	grace-ful	hup-ful	Black

lim-ber
 lim-ner
 lin-ing
 lin-net
 li-on
 lit-ter
 lodg-er
 lof-ty
 lone-ly
 lone-some
 lord-ly
 lord-ship
 luc-ky
 lug-gage
 ma-ker
 mam-mon
 man-ful
 man-ly
 man-na
 nan-ner
 na-ny
 nar-gin
 nar-ket
 na-tron
 nax-im
 ned-ley
 nem-ber
 ner-cy
 ner-ry
 mil-ler
 mit tens
 mo dish
 mo ment
 morn-ing
 mor tal
 mot to
 mud dy
 mur-der
 mur mur
 mut ter

nice-ly
 nim-ble
 nine-ty
 ninth-ly
 num-ber
 nut-meg
 of-fer
 of-fice
 on-set
 or-der
 or-gan
 o-ver
 pa-gan
 pam-per
 pan-zel
 pan-try
 pa-per
 pa-pist
 par-cel
 par-don
 pa-rents
 pars-nip
 par-lour
 par-rot
 part-ner
 par-ty
 pat-tern
 pave-ment
 pen-cil
 pen-ny
 pep-per
 per-fect
 per-son
 pie-ture
 pil-fer
 pil-grim
 pil-lar
 pi-lot
 pi-per
 pipkin

plat-ter
 pli-ant
 plu-mage
 plum-met
 po-et
 pos-set
 pot-ter
 pre-cept
 pru-dent
 pup-py
 pur-blind
 pur-chase
 pur-pose
 quar-rel
 quar-ter
 qui-et
 rab-bit
 rag-ged
 ra-ker
 ram-mer
 ran-dom
 ran-som
 ran-ger
 ran-ter
 re-al
 rec-tor
 rem-nant
 ren-der
 ren-net
 ri-der
 ri-ot
 rob-ber
 rob-bish
 ru-by
 rug-ged
 ru-in
 ru-ler
 rum-mage
 run-ner
 ru-ral

sad-dler
 safe-ly
 safe-ty
 sal-ver
 san-dy
 sat-che!l
 scab-bard
 scaf-fold
 scam-per
 scab-dal
 scan-ty
 scar-let
 scat-ter
 scol-lop
 scorn-ful
 scra-per
 scul-ler
 se-cret
 sel-dom
 self-ish
 sen-tence
 ser-mon
 ser-pent
 ser-vant
 sex-ton
 sha-dy
 shame-ful
 shur-pen
 shat-ter
 shil-ling
 short-ly
 shut-ter
 sig nal
 si-lence
 si-lent
 sil-ly
 sil-ver
 sim-per
 sim-pler
 sin-ful

six-fold	stran-ger	til-age	vo cal
six ty	strong-ly	tim-ber	vul-gar
skil-ful	stu-dent	tin-der	ud-der
skin-ny	stu-pid	ton-nage	ug-ly
skip-per	sub-ject	tor-ment	ul-ter
slan-der	sud-den	tor-rent	up-der
slat-tern	su-et	to-ry	un-to
slen-der	suf-fer	to-tal	up-per
sli-my	sul-len	tra-der	up-shot
slip-per	sul-ly	trans-port	up-side
sloth-ful	sul-try	trench-er	ut-most
slug-gard	sum-mer	tri-al	ut-ter
slug-gish	sum-mon	trot-ters	use-ful
slum-ber	sun-der	tru-ant	wa-fer
slut-tish	sup-per	tru-ly	wa-ges
smo-ky	sur-face	trum-pet	wake-ful
smug-g'er	sur-ly	tu-lip	wan-der
snap-pish	sur-name	tum-bler	wan-ton
so-ber	tab-by	tu-mult	ward-robe
sor-rel	tal-ly	tun-nel	war-like
sot-tish	tame-ly	tur-key	war-rant
spi-cy	tan-ner	tur-nip	wasp-ish
spi-der	ta-per	tur-ner	waste-ful
spin-net	tap-ster	turn-pike	wed-ding
spin-ner	tar-dy	turn-stile	wel-fare
spin-ster	tar-nish	tu-tor	west-ern
spite-ful	tat-ler	va-cant	west-ward
splen-did	tat-ter	va-grant	wet-shed
splen-dour	tem-per	val-ley	wharf-age
splin-ter	tem-pest	var-nish	wher-ry
spun-gy	ten-der	va-ry	whim-sey
stag-ger	ten-dril	vel-lum	whis-per
stam-mer	tenth-ly	vel-vet	wil-ful
star-dish	tet-ter	ven-ture	wil-ling
stern-ly	thank-ful	ver-min	win-ter
stin-gy	there-fore	ves-sel	wis-dom
sto-ny	thresh-er	vic-tim	wo-ful
stop-page	thread-bare	vin-tage	wor-ship
stop-per	thun-der	vi-per	worth-less
sto-ry	time-ly	vin-gin	wor-thy
strange-ly	ti-dings	vi-tal	yen-der

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of
Words not exceeding two Syllables.*

LESSON I.

IT is God that girdeth me with strength of war,
and maketh my way perfect.

He maketh my feet like hart's feet, and setteth
me up on high.

My foes shall cry, but there shall be none to help
them: yea, even unto the Lord shall they cry, but
he shall not hear them.

For this cause will I give thanks unto thee, O
Lord, and sing praise unto thy name.

LESSON II.

Unto thee, O Lord, will I lift up my soul: my
God, I have put my trust in thee.

Lead me forth in thy truth, and learn me; for
thou art the God of my health: in thee hath been
my hope all the day long.

Call to mind, O Lord, thy tender mercy, which
hath been of old.

The secret of the Lord is with them that fear
him; and he will show them his law.

LESSON III.

Hear my voice, O Lord, when I cry unto thee;
have mercy on me, and hear me.

O hide not thou thy face from me; nor cast thy
servant from thee in thy wrath.

Teach me thy way, O Lord, and lead me the
right way.

O my soul, wait thou on the Lord; be strong.

and he shall comfort thy heart; and put thou thy trust in the Lord.

LESSON IV.

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord, my strength. Think no scorn on me, lest, if thou make as though thou didst not hear, I be made like them that go down into the pit.

The Lord is my strength and my shield; my heart hath trusted in him, and I am helped: therefore my heart danceth for joy, and in my song will I praise him.

LESSON V.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me; yea, he saved me out of all my fear.

O taste and see how good the Lord is: blessed is the man that trusteth in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his saints; for they that fear him want no good thing.

The lions do want and suffer much; but they who seek the Lord, shall want no manner of thing that is good.

What man is he that lusteth to live, and would fain see good days?

Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips that they speak no guile.

The eyes of the Lord are over good men, and he doth hear them when they pray.

The Lord doth save the souls of his servants; and all they that put their trust in him, shall not want help.

TABLE II.

Words accented in the First Syllable; the Spelling and Pronunciation being different.

A L-so	bu-shy	coun-ter	du"sty
al-ways	bus-tle	coun-ty	ea-gle
am-ple	ca-ble	cou"ple	ea-glet
an"cle	ca"mel	cou"rage	earl-dom
an"ger	cap-tain	cre"dit	earth-ly
ap-ple	care-ful	cre"vice	ear"thy
ba"lance	care-less	crew-et	ear-wig
bare-foot	cen-sure	crick-et	e"cho
beast-ly	chal-dron	erus-ty	eight-fold
bel-fry	cha"pel	crys-tal	eighth-ly
bel-low	char-coal	cup-board	eigh-ty
bird-lime	cheap-en	cus-tom	ei-ther
bi"shop	cheese-cake	dai-sy	en-trails
ble"nish	che"rish	dai-ry	e"ver
bloo"dy	chil-blain	da"mage	eye-brow
blu"ster	child-hood	da"mask	eye-sigh:
bon-fire	cho"lic	daught-er	eye-sore
bound-less	cho-rus	dead-ly	fair-ly
braw-ny	chri"sten	deaf-en	fai-ry
breath-less	chy"mist	dear-ly	faith-ful
brew-er	ci"stern	debt-or	fa"mine
brew-house	ci"ty	de"vil	fa"nish
brew-is	cla"mour	dex-trous	fa-ther
brick-kiln	clean-ly	dim-ple	fa"thom
bride-groom	clear-ly	dir-ty	fat-ten
bride-maid	clo"set	dis-tance	fa-vour
brief-ly	cob-bler	dis-tant	fault-less
bright-ness	cheap-ness	doc-tress	faul-ty
bris-tle	co"met	dou"ble	fear-less
brit-tle	co"lour	doubt-ful	fea"ther
bro"ther	co"lumn	down-right	fea-ture
buc-kle	com-rade	do'zen	fid-dle
buck-ram	con-jure	drag-gle	fierce-ly
build-er	co"py	dri'ven	fifth ly
bu"ry	co"ver	drow-sy	fi"gure
bush-el	coun-sel	du"sky	fla"gon

flam-beau	glis-ten	hun-dred	me'thod
flas-ket	good-ness	hun"ger	migh-ty
fla-vour	gos-pel	hun"gry	min"gle
flax-en	go'vern	hus-ky	mis-chief
flo'rid	grace-less	i'mage	mi'stress
fol-low	gran-deur	in-sight	mo'dern
fon-dle	grand-son	jaun-dice	mo'dest
foot-pace	gra"vel	jew-el	mo'narch
foot-step	grea-sy	jour-nal	mon-strous
to'reign	great-ness	joy-ful	mo'ther
fore-thought	griev-ous	juice-less	mouth-ful
for-tress	grist-ly	jui-cy	moun-tain
foun-der	gro"gram	kind-ness	mourn-ful
four score	ground-le-s	kna-vish	mus-cle
fourth-ly	grum-ble	knight-hood	mus-ket
frail-ty	guilt-les	knock-er	mus-lin
free-kle	gui'nea	know"ledge	mus-tard
free-kled	ha"bit	knuc-kle	mus-ter
freck-ly	has-sock	lan"guage	name-less
free-hold	ha"voc	lan"guid	nas-ty
free-ly	haut-boy	lea'ther	naugh-ty
free-stone	health-ful	le'vel	need-ful
friend-ly	heal-thy	light-er	neigh-bour
friend-less	heart-en	li'mit	nei-ther
tright-en	heart-less	li"quid	ne'ver
right-ful	hear-ty	li'quor	noi-sy
tro'lic	hea-then	lu-cie	nose-gay
tres-ty	hea'vy	lus-tre	no'thing
tro'thy	heed-less	lus-ty	no'vel
fruit-ful	heir-ess	ma'dam	oat-meal
frus-trate	high-ly	ma'gic	pad-lock
gain-ful	high-way	ma'lice	pam-phlet
gain-say	hi-gler	man-gle	pas-time
ga'ther	hi'ther	man-hood	pas-try
gau-dy	hoa-ry	mas-tiff	pas-ture
ges-ture	ho'mage	match-less	pas-ty
ghost-ly	Lo'nest	mea'sure	pea-cock
gib-lets	host-ess	mea-sles	pea-hen
gin-gle	hour-ly	me'ton	peer-ess
giv-er	hum-ble	me'rit	peer-less

pe nance	ri" gour	speak-er	tho" rough
peo-ple	ri pen	spee-kle	threat-en
pe ster	ri" sen	spi" got	thred-dle
pi-ous	ri" ver	spi nage	throw-ster
pis-mire	ri" vet	spi" rit	tic-kle
pit-chy	rock-er	spit-tle	tick-lish
pla-net	ro-guish	spright-ly	ti-ger
plan-tain	roll-er	star-tle	ti-gress
plea sant	ro" sin	sta" tute	tin" ker
plen sure	rough-ly	stea" dy	tip-ple
poi-son	ruf fle	stee-ple	trait-tor
pos-ture	sa' lad	sti-fle	trea-ty
prat-tle	sal" mon	stock-ings	tre' ble
preach-er	sam-ple	straight-en	tres-pass
prin-cess	sa" tin	straight-ly	tri" bute
pro duce	sau-cer	straight-way	troo-per
pro" duct	sau-cy	stream-er	trou" ble
prof-fer	sau-sage	strengthen	twink-ling
pro" grass	saw-yer	suc-kle	va" lue
pro" mise	scho" lar	sup-ple	ve" nom
pro" spect	scis-sars	sure-ly	ver-juice
pro" sper	scrib-ble	sure-ty	vi" sage
psalm-ist	scuf-fle	swar-thy	vir-tue
psal-ter	seam-less	swea" ty	vi" sit
pu nish	sea-son	sweep-er	up-right
puz-zle	sha" dow	sweet-ness	waist-coat
quick-en	shal-low	ta-ble	wal-nut
quick-ly	show-er	tay-lor	wa-ter
ram-ble	sic-kle	ta lent	weal-thy
ra" pid	sick-ness	ta" lon	wea-ry
rat-tle	sim-ple	tan" gle	wea-ver
ra' vel	si" new	tat-tle	wed-lock
read-er	sin" gle	ta" vern	weigh-ty
re bel	skew-er	tempt-er	whet" ther
re' fuge	smug-gle	te" nant	wheel-er
re" lish	soft-en	tex-ture	where-fore
rest-less	so lid	thatch-er	whirl-pool
rheu-barb	suo-ty	thick-en	whirl-wind
ri-fle	south ern	thiev-ish	whit-low
n-gid	span" gle	thir-ty	wick-ed

widow	wool-len	wran"gle	wri-ter
wo"man	work-man	wrap-per	youth-ful
wond-rous	worm-wood	wres-tle	zea"lot
woo"dy	wor-sted	wrist-band	zea"lous

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of
Words not exceeding two Syllables.*

LESSON I.

I WILL always give thanks unto the Lord: his
praise shall ever be in my mouth.

My soul shall make her boast in the Lord: the
humble that hear it shall be glad.

O praise the Lord with me; and let us bless his
name always.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me; yea, he
saved me out of all my fear.

LESSON II.

The angel of the Lord standeth round them that
fear him, and saveth them.

The Lord doth order a good man's going, and
maketh his way pleasant to him.

Though he fall, he shall not be cast off; for the
Lord keepeth him.

The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a con-
trite heart, and will save such as be of an humble
spirit.

LESSON III.

Thy mercy, O Lord, reacheth unto the heavens,
and thy truth unto the clouds.

Thou, O Lord, shalt save both man and beast.
How great is thy mercy, O God! and the chil-

dren of men shall put their trust under the shadow
of thy wings.

For with thee is the well of life; and in thy
light shall we see light.

LESSON IV.

Have mercy on me, O Lord, for I am weak;
O Lord, heal me, for my bones are vexed.

My soul also is sore troubled; but, Lord, how
long wilt thou punish me?

Turn thee, O Lord, and save my soul; O save
me for thy mercies' sake.

For in death no man doth think on thee; and
who will give thanks in the pit?

LESSON V.

O clap your hands, all ye people: O sing unto
God with the voice of joy.

For the Lord is high, and to be feared: he is the
great King over all the earth.

God is gone up with a merry noise: and the
Lord with the sound of a trump.

O sing praises, sing praises unto our God. O
sing praises, sing praises unto our King.

LESSON VI.

A wicked doer giveth heed to false lips; and a
liar giveth ear to a naughty tongue.

Children's children are the crown of old men;
and the glory of children are their fathers.

Let a bear, robbed of her whelps, meet a man,
rather than a fool in his folly.

He that is first in his own cause, seemeth just;
but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him.

TABLE II.

The accent of the following Words is on the Second Syllabi

A -BASE	ap-prove	blas-pheme	de-coy
ab-hor	a-rise	bu-reau	de-ceive
a-bide	ar-rest	ca-nal	de-duce
a-bout	a"scend	ca-rouse	de-duct
a-broad	a"spire	col-lect	de-fect
ab-rupt	a"stray	com-mence	de-fend
ab-sent	a-tone	com-plain	de-fence
ab-solve	at-tack	com-plaint	de-fer
ab-surd	at-tempt	com-pound	de-fy
ac-cept	at-tire	com-pel	de-fine
ac-quire	a-vail	com-ply	de-form
ad-dict	a-venge	com-pose	de-fraud
ad-dress	a-void	com-pute	de-grade
ad-journ	a-wait	con-ceive	de-light
ad-mit	a-wake	con-cert	de-note
a-dore	a-way	con-duct	de-part
a-dorn	be-cause	con-fine	de-pose
ad-vance	be-come	con-found	de-press
a-far	be-fore	con-front	de-pute
af-fair	be-friend	con-fuse	de-rive
af-firm	be-gin	con-jure	de-scribe
af-fright	be-have	con-straint	de-sire
a-against	be-head	con-sume	de-spite
a-larm	be-hold	con-tempt	de-spond
a-like	be-lief	con-tend	de-stroy
al-lude	be-lieve	con-tent	de-tect
a-lone	be-long	con-temn	de-test
a-maze	be-love	con-vey	de-vise
a-mend	be-neath	cor-rect	di-rect
a-mends	be-night	cor-rupt	dis-arm
a-midst	be-queath	cre-ate	dis-band
a-mong	be-set	de-bar	dis-burse
a-muse	be-side	de-ceive	dis-card
a-noint	be-speak	de-ceive	dis-claim
a-part	be-twixt	de-cide	dis-count
ap-proach	be-wail	de-clare	dis-course

dis-joint	en-joy	fore-think	in-struct
dis-like	en-large	for-get	in-tense
dis-lodge	en-rage	for-sworn	in-trigue
dis-may	en-rich	four-teen	in-trude
dis-miss	en-rol	ful-fil	in-trust
dis-own	en-slave	gal-lant	in-verse
dis-pel	en-sue	ga-zette	in-vert
dis-place	en-sure	hence-forth	in-vest
dis-play	en-thral	here-by	in-vite
dis-pose	en-throne	here-in	mis-chance
dis-praise	en-tice	here-of	mis-count
dis-prove	en-tire	him-self	mis-deed
dis-robe	en-treat	im-brue	mis-doubt
dis-sent	e-spouse	im-merse	mis-give
dis-serve	e-vade	im-burse	mis-hap
dis-taste	e-vent	im-mense	mis-lead
dis-tinct	e-vinee	im-pair	mis-like
dis-tort	ex-alt	im-pale	mis-name
dis-tract	ex-cel	im-plant	mis-pend
dis-trust	ex-cise	im-pend	mis-place
dis-turb	ex-cite	im-press	mis-print
dis-use	ex-claim	im-print	mis-rule
di-vert	ex-cuse	im-prove	mis-take
di-vine	ex-empt	in-cite	mis-trust
dra-goon	ex-ert	in-crease	mo-lest
ef-fect	ex-ist	in-cur	mo-rose
e-lope	ex-pand	in-dent	neg-lect
em-balm	ex-panse	in-dulge	nine-teen
em-bark	ex-pend	in-feet	ob-struct
em-broil	ex-plode	in-fest	ob-tain
e-mit	ex-pose	in-firm	oc-cur
en-camp	ex-tend	in-flict	of-fence
en-chant	ex-tort	in-flame	o-mit
en-close	ex-tract	in-fuse	op-press
en-croach	ex-treme	in-graft	out-do
en-dear	fif-teen	in-grate	out-live
en-dorse	fore-arm	in-ject	out-strip
en-dure	fore-seen	in-scribe	par-take
en-force	fore-show	in-snare	pear-main
en-gage	fore-speak	in-suil	per-form

per-mit	re-ly	su-preme	un-hasp
per-spire	re-mark	sur-mount	un-heard
per-tain	re-mind	sur-pass	un-hinge
per-verse	re-mit	sur-vey	un-hook
per-vert	re-pair	sur-vive	un-horse
po-lite	re-pass	sus-pense	un-hurt
por-tend	re-plete	them-selves	un-kind
pre-dict	re-pose	there-of	un-lace
pre-pare	re-press	thir-teen	un-like
pre-vail	re-prieve	tra-duce	un-lock
pre-scribe	re-print	trans-act	un-made
pre-serve	re-pulse	tran"scend	un-man
pre-tend	re-prove	tran"scribe	un-mask
pro-ject	re-straint	trans-form	un-paid
pro-mote	re-sume	trans-gress	un-ripe
pro-nounce	re-tail	trans-late	un-safe
pro-pose	re-tract	trans-plant	un-say
pro-pound	re-trench	trans-port	un-shrew
pro-rogue	re-veré	trans-pose	un-seen
pro-tect	re-volve	tre-pan	un-taught
pro-test	re-ward	un-apt	un-teach
pur-loin	ro-bust	un-arm	un-tie
pur-suit	ro-mance	un-bar	un-true
re-bate	scru-toire	un-bend	un-truth
re-buke	se-dan	un-bind	un-twist
re-cant	se-duce	un-bolt	up-on
re-ceipt	se-lect	un-clasp	where-as
re-cite	sha-lot	un-clothe	where-at
re-cline	six-teen	un-close	where-by
re-course	sub-ject	un-cut	where-in
re-duce	sub-join	un-dress	where-to
re-fer	sub-lime	un-fair	where-with
re-fit	sub-mit	un-fit	with-al
re-gain	sub-orn	un-fold	with-draw
re-joice	sub-tract	un-found	with-in
re-late	su-pine	un-gain	with-out
re-lax	sup-pos	un-glue	with-stand

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of
Words not exceeding Two Syllables.*

LESSON I.

THE wicked hath said in his heart, Tush, our
God doth forget; he hideth away his face, and he
will never see it.

Arise, O Lord God, and lift up thine hand; for-
get not the poor.

Wherefore should the wicked blaspheme God;
while he doth say in his heart, Tush, thou, God,
carest not for it?

LESSON II.

I will rejoice in thee; yea, my songs will I make
of thy name, O thou Most High.

I will show all thy praises within the ports of the
daughter of Sion: I will rejoice in thy saving
health.

The Lord is known to do judgment: the wicked
is trapped in the work of his own hand.

LESSON III.

A man's heart doth devise his way: but the
Lord doth direct his steps.

A divine sentence is in the lips of the king.
His mouth doth not transgress in judgment.

A just weight and balance are the Lord's: all
the weights of the bag are his work.

The highway of the upright is to depart from
evil: he that keepeth his way doth preserve his
soul.

LESSON IV.

The wicked man shutteth his eyes to devise forward things: moving his lips, he bringeth evil to pass.

The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of goodness.

He that is slow to anger, is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.

LESSON V.

O my soul, thou hast said unto the Lord, Thou art my God, my goods are nothing unto thee.

All my delight is upon the saints that are in the earth; and upon such as excel in virtue.

I will thank the Lord for giving me warning: my reins also chasten me in the night season.

I have set God always before me; for he is on my right-hand, therefore I shall not fall.

LESSON VI.

The Lord is my shepherd; therefore I can lack nothing.

He shall feed me in a green pasture, and lead me forth beside the waters of comfort.

Thou shalt prepare a table before me, against them that trouble me: thou didst anoint my head with-oil, and my cup shall be full.

But thy loving kindness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

TABLE I.

*Words of Three Syllables, accented on the First***A**B-so-lute
ab-sti-nence

ac-ti-on

ad-jec-tive

ad-mi-ral

af-ter-ward

ag-gra-vate

al-der-man

al-ma-nac

al-pha-bet

a"ni-mal

a"ni-mate

an-nu-al

ap-pe-tite

ar-ti-choke

ar-ti-fice

a-the-ist

ba"che-lor

bar-ba-rous

ba"ron-et

bat-tle-dore

beg-ga-ry

be"ne-fit

be"ver-age

bit-ter-ness

blame-a-ble

blas-phemous

blas-phem-y

book-sell-er

boun-te-ous

bro-ther-hood

bu"si-ly

but-che"ry

but-ter-fly

but-ter-ry

ca"li-co

can-di-date

can-dle-stick

ca"ni-ster

ca-pa-ble

ca"ra-way

care-ful-ness

care-less-ly

car-pen-ter

car-ri-age

car-ri-er

ca-te-chism

ca"tho-lic

cau-ti-ous

ce"le-brate

cer-tain-ly

cer-ti-fy

chan-ce"ry

change-a-ble

charge-a-ble

cha-rac-ter

chas-tise-ment

chas-ti-ty

cheer-ful-ly

cheese-mon"ger

cho-co-late

cho"ler-ic

chri-sten-ing

cin-na-mon

cir-cu-lar

cir-cum-stance

clean-li-ness

cle-men-cy

clo-thi-er

co-me-dy

co-mi-cal

com-mon-er

com-pa-ny

con-fi-dence

con-fi-dent

con-ju-rer

con-stan-cy

con-tra-ry

co've-tous

coun-sel-lor

cu-ra-cy

cu-ri-ous

cus-tom-er

dan-ger-ous

de'so-late

de'spe-rate

de'sti-tute

di-a-mond

dig-ni-fy

dif-fer-ence

dif-fer-ent

di"li-gent

di"mi-ty

di"vi-dend

dra-pe"ry

drop-si-cal

drow-si-ness

drunk-en-ness

du-ra-ble

du-ti-ful

eat-a-ble

e'le-gance

e'lo-quence

em-bas-sy

e'mi-nence

em-pe-ror

e'ne-my

en-mi-ty

e"pi-taph

e-qual-ise

e-ven-ing

e"ve-ry
e"vi-dent
ex-cel-lent
ex-er-cise
fac-to-ry
fa"cul-ty
faith-ful-ly
fal-si-fy
fa"mi-ly
fan-ci-ful
fa-ther-less
fa-vour-ite
fel-low-ship
fif-ti-eth
fi-nal-ly
fi-nish-er
fir-ma-ment
fish-e"ry
fish-er-man
fluc-tu-ate
fol-low-er
fool-e"ry
for-ci-ble
fo-reign-er
fo-rest-er
for-mal-ly
for-mer-ly
for-ti-tude
for-tu-nate
frac-ti-on
fre-quen-cy
fright-ful-ly
fri-vo-lous
fruit-er-er
fu-ri-ous
fur-ther-more
gal-lant-ry
gai-le-ry
ge"ne-ral
gen-tle-man

gin-ger-bread
gla-zi-er
glo-ri-fy
glo-ri-ous
glut-to-ny
go"vern-ess
go"vern-or
grace-ful-ly
gra-ci-ous
gra-du-al
gra"na-ry
grand-fa-ther
grand-mo-ther
grate-ful-ly
gra"vi-ty
gra-zi-er
gree-di-ly
grid-i-ron
griev-ous-ly
gro-ce-ry
guar-di-an
gun-ne-ry
half-pen-ny
hand-ker-chief
hap-pi-ness
har-mo-ny
ha-zard-ous
hear-ti-ly
hea"ven-ly
hea"vi-ness
he"rald-ry
herb-al-ist
her-mit-age
he"si-tate
hi"sto-ry
hi"ther-most
hi-ther-to
hor-ri-ble
ho-si-er
ho-spi-tal

house-hold-er
hu-mo-rist
hu-mor-ous
hu-mor-some
hur-ri-cane
hus-band-man
hy"po-crite
ig-no-rance
im-p
im-pu
in-di-gence
in-di-go
in-do-lent
in-dus-try
in-fa-mous
in-fa-my
in-fan-cy
in-fer-ence
in-fi-del
in-flu-ence
in-hold-er
in-ju-ry
in-no-cence
in-so-lence
in-stru-ment
in-te-ger
in-ti-mate
in-ward-ly
i-vo-ry
jea-lou-sy
jes-sa-mine
jew-el-ler
jo"cu-lar
jol-li-ty
jour-nal-ist
ju-ni-per
ju"sti-fy
kins-woman
kna-ve-ry
land-lady

la ti tude
 laud a ble
 la ven-der
 lee tur-er
 le"ga-cy
 le gi ble
 le thar-gy
 li a ble
 li"be-ral
 li ber ty
 like-li-hood
 li ta-ny
 li tur gy
 live-li hood
 li ve ry
 lot-te ry
 low er most
 lu-di-crous
 lu mi-nous
 lu na-cy
 lus-ti-ly
 mac-ke rel
 ma"gi strate
 mag-ni fy
 ma jes ty
 main-te-nance
 ma"la-dy
 ma ni-fold
 man ner-ly
 ma ri gold
 mar jo ram
 mar ri age
 mar tyr-dom
 mar-vel-lous
 me di-cine
 me di-tate
 me mo-ry
 mer-ci-ful
 mer-ci-less
 mes-sen-ger

migh ti ly
 mil-li ner
 mil-li on
 mi"ni stry
 mi ra-cle
 mi se-ry
 moc-ke ry
 mo"nu-ment
 move-a-ble
 moun-te-bank
 mul-ber-ry
 mul-ti-tude
 na-ti-on
 na"tu ral
 nec-ta-rine
 ne"ga-tive
 neg-li-gence
 nig-gard-ly
 night-in-gale
 nine-ti-eth
 north-er-ly
 no-ta-bly
 nou"rish-ment
 nu-me-ral
 nun-ne-ry
 nur-se-ry
 o"bli-gate
 ob-sti-nate
 ob vi-ate
 oc-cu-py
 of-fer-ing
 o"ni-on
 o-pe-ra
 o-pe-rate
 o-pi-um
 or-der-ly
 or-gan-ist
 o ri-fice
 o ri-gin
 or-na-ment

o-ver-board
 out-er-most
 pa"ra-ble
 pa-rent-age
 part-ner-ship
 pas-sen-ger
 pas-si-on
 pass-o-ver
 pas-tu-rage
 pa-ti-ent
 pa-tri-arch
 pen-du-lum
 pen-si-on
 pe-ri-od
 per-qui-site
 per-se-cute
 pes-ti-lent
 pet-ti-coat
 pew-ter-er
 pi"ge-on
 pi-e-ty
 pil-lo-ry
 pi"ti-ful
 pla"ster-er
 plen-ti-ful
 por-ren-ger
 poul-ter-er
 po"ver-ty
 pow-er-ful
 pre"ci-ous
 pre"scent-ly
 pro"di-gal
 pro"sper-ous
 pro"vi-dence
 psalm-o-dy
 pub-li-can
 pu"nish-ment
 qua-li-ty
 quan-ti-ty
 quar-rel-some

quar-ter-age	se"di-ment	tow-ard-ly
quar-ter-ly	sen-si-ble	tract-a-ble
ques-ti-on	sen-ti-ment	tra-ge-dy
ra-ri-ty	se-pa-rate	tra-vel-ler
rasp-ber-ry	se-pul-chre	trea-che-ry
ra-ti-fy	se-ri-ous	trea-sur-er
rea-di-ly	set-tle-ment	trea-su-ry
rec-kon-ing	se-ven-ty	trou-ble-some
re-com-pense	sil-la-bub	trum-pet-er
re-create	si-new-y	twen-ti-eth
rec-to-ry	sin-gu-lar	ty-ran-ny
re-fer-ence	six-ti-eth	va-li-ant
re-gis-try	ske-le-ton	va-ni-ty
re-gu-lar	sla-ve-ry	ve-he-mence
re-gu-late	slip-pe-ry	ve-ni-son
re-me-dy	so-le-mn-ly	ven-ture-some
re-pro-bate	sol-di-er	ver-bal-ly
re-si-dence	so-li-tude	ve-ri-fy
re-si-due	sor-row-ful	ver-si-on
re-so-lute	so-ver-eign	vic-to-ry
re-ver-ence	spec-ta-cle	vic-tu-als
rhe-to-ric	stew-ard-ship	vi-gi-lant
rheu-ma-tism	straw-ber-ry	vi-go-rous
ri-di-cule	stur-ge-on	vi-ne-gar
right-e-ous	sub-sti-tute	vi-o-lence
ri-go-rous	sump-tu-ous	vir-tu-ous
ri-ot-ous	sur-ge-on	vi-sit-er
rob-be-ry	tan-ta-lize	un-der-hand
rose-ma-ry	ta-pe"stry	un-der-most
rot-ten-ness	teach-a-ble	u-ni-form
rus-set-ing	te-di-ous	use-ful-ness
sa-cra-ment	te-le-scope	ut-ter-ly
sanc-ti-on	tem-pe-rate	wa-gon-er
sanc-ti-fy	tem-po-ral	war-ri-or
sa-tis-fy	te-ne-ment	wea-ri-ed
scan-dal-ous	ter-ri-ble	wea-ri-some
scar-ci-ty	ter-ri-fy	wharf-in-ger
sca-ven-ger	tes-ta-ment	wick-ed-ness
scru-pu-lous	tes-ti-fy	wil-der-ness
se-cond-ly	thir-ti-eth	won-der-ful

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of
Words not exceeding Three Syllables.*

LESSON I.

REJOICE in the Lord, O ye righteous; for it
doth become well the just to be thankful.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing praises unto
him with the lute, and instruments of ten strings.

Sing unto the Lord a new song; sing praises
lustily unto him with a good courage.

For the word of the Lord is true; and all his
works are faithful.

LESSON II.

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband:
but she that hath no shame is as rottenness in his
bones.

The hand of the diligent shall bear rule: but
the slothful shall be under tribute.

The righteous is more excellent than his neigh-
bour: but the way of the wicked doth seduce
them.

LESSON III.

I will magnify thee, O God, my King; and I
will praise thy name for ever and ever.

Every day will I give thanks unto thee, and
praise thy name for ever and ever.

Great is the Lord, and marvellous; worthy to
be praised: there is no end of his greatness.

The Lord is loving to every man; and his mercy
is over all his works.

LESSON IV.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment,
scattereth away all evil with his eyes.

There is gold and a multitude of rubies; but
the lips of knowledge are a precious jewel.

Bread of deceit is sweet to a man; but after-
wards his mouth shall be filled with gravel.

Say not thou, I will recompense evil; but wait
on the Lord, and he shall save thee.

LESSON V.

The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy
in all his works.

The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon
him; yea, all such as call upon him faithfully.

He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him:
he also will hear their cry, and will help them.

The Lord doth preserve all them that love him;
but scattereth abroad all the wicked men.

LESSON VI.

The robbery of the wicked shall destroy them;
because they hate judgment.

The wicked shall be a ransom for the righteous:
and he that doth transgress, for the upright.

A wise man scaleth the city of the mighty, and
casteth down the strength and confidence thereof.

The slothful coveteth greedily all the day long:
but the righteous giveth, and spareth not.

TABLE II.

The accent of the following words is on the Second Syllable.

A -Bun-dance	di-rect-ly	here-af-ter
ac-com-plish	dis-ci-ple	he-ro-ic
ad-mo'nish	dis-co-ver	ig-no-ble
a-mend-ment	dis-cre-dit	il-le-gal
a-no-ther	dis-fi-gure	il-lu'strate
a-po'stle	dis-grace-ful	i'ma-gine
ap-pa-rel	dis-ho-nest	im-bit-ter
ap-pa-rent	dis-or-der	im-mo'dest
ap-pear-ance	dis-plea-sure	im-mor-tal
ap-pen-dix	dis-sem-ble	im-por-tant
ap-pren-tice	dis-till-er	im-pri-son
arch-an-gel	dis-tin-guish	im-pro-per
arch-bi-shop	dis-tri-bute	im-prove-ment
as-sem-ble	e-le-venth	in-den-ture
at-tend-ance	em-bar-go	in-hu-man
be-got-ten	em-bow-el	in-ju'stice
be-hold-en	en-a-ble	in-qui-ry
blas-phe-mer	en-clo-sure	in-vec-tive
com-mand-ment	en-coun-ter	ma-jes-tic
com-mit-tee	en-cum-ber	mis-car-ry
com-pen-sate	en-gage-ment	mis-for-tune
com-po-sure	en-joy-ment	mis-go'vern
con-du-cive	en-no-ble	mis-ma'nage
con-fine-ment	en-tan-gle	mis-sha-pen
con-jec-ture	en-tire-ly	more-o-ver
con-si-der	en-trea-ty	ob-ser-ver
con-tent-ment	en-ve-nom	ob-tru-der
con-ti-nue	e'sta-blish	oc-cur-rence
con-vul-sive	ex-am-ple	of-fend-er
de-cent-ful	ex-a'mine	of-fen-sive
de-fi-ance	ex-tin-guish	op-po-ser
de-li-ver	fan-ta-stic	op-press-or
de-mo-lish	fore-run-ner	par-ta-ker
de-mon-strate	for-get-ful	pa-ter-nal
di-lem-ma	for-give-ness	pa-the-tic
di-mi-nish	for-sa-ken	per-form-ance

po-ma-tum	ae-duce-ment	un-cer-tain
pre-fer-ment	ae-vere-ly	un-ci-vil
pro-duc-tive	ain-cere-ly	un-com-mon
pro-hi-bit	spec-ta-tor	un-con-stant
pro-ject-or	stu-pen-dous	un-co-ver
pro-phe-tic	sub-mis-sive	un-daunt-ed
pur-su-ant	sub-scri-ber	un-ea-sy
re-cei-ver	suc-cess-ful	un-e-ven
re-ci-tal	suc-cess-or	un-friend-ly
re-cord-er	sur-rend-er	un-god-ly
re-co-ver	sur-vey-or	un-grate-ful
re-deem-er	sur-vi-vor	un-hand-some
re-fine-ment	te-sta-tor	un-law-ful
re-fi-ner	te-sta-trix	un-luc-ky
re-form-er	thence-for-ward	un-man-ly
re-fresh-ment	to-bac-co	un-plea-sant
re-ful-gent	to-ge-ther	un-quiet
re-gard-less	tor-ment-er	un-seem-ly
re-mem-ber	tri-bu-nal	un-spot-ted
re-mem-brance	tri-um-phant	un-tow-ard
re-mit-tance	vice-ge-rent	un-wel-come
re-pent-ance	un-act-ive	un-will-ing
re-sem-ble	un-ba-som	un-wor-thy
se-cure-ly	un-bro-ken	up-right-ly

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of
Words not exceeding Three Syllables.*

LESSON I.

THOU, O Lord, hast maintained my right and my cause; thou art set in the throne that judgeth right.

Thou hast rebuked the heathen, and destroyed the ungodly: thou hast put out their name for ever and ever.

The Lord also will be a defence to the oppressed; even a refuge in the time of trouble.

LESSON II.

The rich and the poor meet together: the Lord is maker of them all.

A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on, and are punished.

He that oppreseth the poor to increase his riches, and he that giveth to the rich, shall surely come to want.

Rob not the poor, because he is poor; neither oppress the afflicted in the gate.

LESSON III.

Why standest thou so far off, O Lord, and hidest thy face in the needful time of trouble?

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the same craft that they have devised.

For the ungodly hath made boast of his own heart's desire, and speaketh good of the covetous, whom God abhorreth.

LESSON IV.

Be not amongst wine-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters of flesh.

For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty; and drowsiness shall cover a man with rags.

The father of the righteous shall greatly rejoice; and he that begetteth a wise child shall have joy of him.

LESSON V.

'The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork.

One day telleth another, and one night doth certify another.

There is neither speech nor language, but their voices are heard among them.

Their sound is gone out into all lands, and their words unto the ends of the world.

LESSON VI.

The fear of the Lord is clean, and endureth for ever: the judgments of the Lord are always righteous and true.

More to be desired are they than gold; yea, than much fine gold: sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb.

Moreover by them is thy servant taught; and in keeping of them there is great reward.

TABLE III.

The accent of the following words is on the Last Syllable.

A F-ter noon	dis-ap-pear	dis-o-bey
ap-per-tain	dis-ap-point	dis-o-blige
ap-pre-hend	dis-ap-prove	dis-pos-sess
ca"ra-van	dis-be-lief	dis-re-gard
com-pre-hend	dis-com-mend	dis-re-spect
con-de-scend	dis-com-pose	dis-u-nite
con-tra-dict	dis-con-tent	do"ni-neer
dis-a-gree	dis-en-gage	e-ver-more
dis-al-low	dis-c"steem	gre"na-dier

here-to fore	in-ter-rupt	re"con-cile
here-up-on	in-tro-duce	re"pre-hend
im-por-tune	mis-ap-ply	re pri-mand
in-com-mode	mis-be-have	ri ga-doon
in-cor-rect	mis-in-form	se ven-teen
in-cor-rupt	o-ver-board	su-per-fine
in-di-rect	o-ver-cast	su-per-scribe
in-dis-cree't	o-ver-come	there-a-bout
in-dis-pose	o-ver-grown	un-be-lief
in-so-much	o-ver-look	un-der-mine
in-ter-cede	o-ver-run	un-der-stand
in-ter-fere	o-ver-take	vi-o-lin
in-ter-leave	o-ver-throw	vo lun-teen
in-ter-line	o-ver-turn	ye"ster-day
in-ter-mix	re com-mend	ye"ster-night

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of
Words not exceeding Three Syllables.*

LESSON I.

THE Lord looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that would understand and seek after God.

But they are all gone out of the way, they are all become vile: there is none that doth good, no, not one.

Their throat is an open sepulchre; with their tongues they have deceived; the poison of asps is under their lips.

LESSON II.

By the blessing of the upright, the city is exalted; but it is overthrown by the mouth of the wicked.

Where no counsel is, the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety.

He that is surety for a stranger, shall smart for it; but he that declineth to be a surety, is sure.

The merciful man doth good to his own soul; but he that is cruel troubleth his own flesh.

LESSON III.

O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and known me; thou knowest my down-sitting and my up-rising; thou didst understand my thoughts long before.

Thou art about my path and about my bed, and spiest out all my ways.

Try me, O God, and seek the ground of my heart; prove me, and examine my thoughts.

Look well if there be any way of wickedness in me; and lead me in the way of eternal life.

LESSON IV.

It is not good to accept the person of the wicked; to overthrow the righteous in judgment.

The heart of the prudent getteth knowledge, and the ear of the wise seeketh knowledge.

A man that hath friends must show himself friendly: and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

Many will entreat the favour of the prince; and every man is a friend to him that giveth gifts.

LESSON V.

Deliver me, O Lord, from the evil man, and preserve me from the wicked man.

Who imagine mischief in their hearts, and stir up strife all the day long.

They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent: adder's poison is under their lips.

Keep me, O Lord, from the hands of the ungodly: preserve me from the wicked men, who are purposed to overthrow my goings.

LESSON VI.

The wisdom of the prudent is to understand his way; but the folly of fools is deceit.

The simple believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going.

A wise man feareth and departeth from evil; but the fool rageth, and is confident.

The evil bow before the good; and the wicked at the gates of the righteous.

TABLE I.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the First.

A C-cept-a-ble	a"po-plex-y	cour-te-ous-ly
ac-cēs-sa-ry	ap-plic-a-ble	cow-ard-li-ness
ac-cu-ra-cy	ca"ter-pil-lar	cre"dit-a-ble
ac-cu-rate-ly	ce"re-mo-ny	cri"ti-cal-ly
ad-mi-ra-ble	cha"ri-ta-ble	cu"stom-a-ry
ad-mi-ral-ty	com-fort-a-ble	da"mage-a-ble
ad-ver-sa-ry	com-ment-a-ry	dif-fi-cul-ty
a"la-ba"ster	com-mon-al-ty	dis-pu-ta-ble
a-mi-a-ble	com-pe-ten-cy	ef-fi-ca-cy
a"mi-ca-ble	con-quer-a-ble	e"le-gan-cy
an-nu-al-ly	con-tro-ver-sy	e"mi-nen-cy
an-swer-a-ble	cor-di-al-ly	ex-em-pla-ry

ex-nui-site-ly
 for-mi-da-ble
 gen-tle-wo-man
 gil-li-flow-er
 go-vern-a-ble
 gra-ci-ous-ly
 ha-bit-a-ble
 ho-nour-a-ble
 i-mi-ta-ble
 im-pu-dent-ly
 in-ti-ma-cy
 la-ment-a-ble
 li-te-ra-ture
 lu-mi-na-ry
 ma-le-fac-tor
 ma-tri-mo-ny
 mea-su-ra-ble
 me-lan-cho-ly
 me-mo-ra-ble
 mer-ce-na-ry
 mi-se-ra-ble
 uo-ment-a-ry
 mul-ti-plicand

mul-ti-plic-er
 na-vi-ga-tor
 ne-ces-sa-ry
 nu-me-ra-ble
 or-di-na-ry
 pa-la-ta-ble
 par-don-a-ble
 par-li-a-ment
 pas-si-on-ate
 pe-ne-tra-ble
 pen-si-on-er
 pe-rish-a-ble
 per-se-cu-tor
 per-son-a-ble
 pin-cu-shi-on
 prac-ti-ca-ble
 pre-fer-a-ble
 pro-fit-a-ble
 pro-mis-so-ry
 pro-se-cu-tor
 rea-son-a-ble
 re-pu-ta-ble
 sanc-tu-a-ry

sea-son-a-ble
 se-cre-ta-ry
 se-pa-ra-ble
 ser-vice-a-ble
 so-li-ta-ry
 so-ve-reign-ty
 spe-cu-la-tive
 sta-ti-on-er
 sta-tu-a-ry
 sub-lu-na-ry
 tem-po-ra-ry
 ter-ri-to-ry
 te-sti-mo-ny
 tran-si-to-ry
 va-lu-a-ble
 va-ri-a-ble
 va-ri-ous-ly
 vi-o-la-ble
 vir-tu-al-ly
 vo-lun-ta-ry
 ut-ter-a-ble
 war-rant-a-ble
 wea-ther-bea-ten

TABLE II.

The accent of the following words is on the Second Syllable.

AB-ste-mi-ous
 ab-sur-d-i-ty
 ac-cep-ti-on
 ac-com-mo-date
 ac-com-pa-ny
 ac-count-a-ble
 ad-di-ti-on
 ad-ven-tu-rer
 ad-ver-si-ty
 af-fec-ti-on
 af-fi-ni-ty
 af-firm-a-tive
 af-flic-ti-on

a-gree-a-ble
 al-low-a-ble
 am-bi-ti-ous
 a-na-to-mist
 an-nu-i-ty
 au-ta-go-nist
 an-ti-qui-ty
 a-po-lo-gy
 a-pos-ta-cy
 ap-pren-tice-ship
 a-rith-me-tic
 a-scen-si-on
 a-spa-ra-gus

as-ser-ti-on
 a-sto-nish-ment
 a-stro-lo-ger
 a-stro-no-mer
 at-trac-ti-on
 a-ver-si-on
 au-da-ci-ous
 au-tho-ri-ty
 bar-ba-ri-ty
 be-ne-vo-lent
 ca-la-mi-ty
 cap-ti-vi-ty
 car-na-ti-on

chro-no"lo-gy	dis-co've ry	hu-ma"ni-ty
col-lar-ti-on	dis-tine-ti-on	hy-po'cri-sy
com-bu"sti-on	dis-trac-ti-on	i-dol-a-tor
com-mend-a-ble	di-vi-ni-ty	i-dol-a-try
com-mi-se-rate	di-vi-si-on	il-lu'stri-ous
com-mis-si-on	do-mi"ni-on	im-me-di-ate
com-mo-di-ous	dox-o"lo-gy	im-men-si-ty
com-mo-di-ty	du-ra-ti-on	im-mo'de-rate
com-mu-ni-cate	e-di-ti-on	im-move-a-ble
com-mu-ni-on	ef-fec-tu-al	im-pa-ti-ence
com-pa-ni-on	en-cou-ra-gement	im-pe'ni-tent
com-pas-si-on	e-nu-me-rate	im-pi-e-ty
con-clu-si-on	er-ro-ne-ous	im-pres-si-on
con-di-ti-on	e-ter-ni-ty	im-pu-ri-ty
con-fes-si-on	e-van-ge-list	in-ces-sant-ly
con-fu-si-on	ex-cep'ta-ble	in-cli-na-ble
con-ti-nu-al	ex-cu-sa-ble	in-cre'di-ble
con-tri-bu-tor	ex-e-cu-tor	in-du'stri-ous
con-ve-ni-ent	ex-e-cu-trix	in-fec-ti-on
con-ver-si-on	ex-pe-ri-ment	in-firm-i-ty
con-vic-ti-on	ex-pe-ri-ence	in-ge-ni-ous
con-vul-si-on	ex-po'stu-late	in-gre-di-ent
con-fec-ti-on	ex-press-i-on	in-he'ri-tance
cor-rec-ti-on	ex-tor-ti-on	in-i-qui-ty
cor-rup-ti-on	ex-tra"va-gant	in-struc-ti-on
cou-ra-ge-ous	fe-li-ci-ty	in-ter-pret-er
cre-a-ti-on	fe-lo-ni-ous	in-ven-ti-on
de-clen-si-on	for-get-ful-ness	in-vin-ci-ble
de-duc-ti-on	for-mal-i-ty	in-vi-si-ble
de-form-i-ty	foun-da-ti-on	ir-re-gu-lar
de-li-be-rate	fra-ter-ni-ty	lux-u-ri-ant
de-li-ci-ous	fru-gal-i-ty	ma-gi'ci-an
de-li-ver-ance	fu-tu-ri-ty	ma-jor-i-ty
de-plo-ra-ble	ge-o'gra-phy	ma-li-ci-ous
de-si-ra-ble	ge-o-me-try	me-lo-di-ous
de-struc-ti-on	gra-tu-i-ty	me-mo-ri-al
de-vo-ti-on	ha-bit-u-al	me-tho-di-cal
di-ges-ti-on	har-mo-ni-ous	mi-nor-i-ty
di-rec-ti-on	hi'sto-ri-an	mi-ra'cu-lous
dis-cern-i-ble	hi'sto-ri-cal	mor-tal-i-ty

my"ste-ri-ous
 na-ti"vi-ty
 ne-ces-si-ty
 no-bi-li-ty
 no-to-ri-ous
 o-be-di-ent
 ob-jec-ti-on
 ob-scu-ri-ty
 ob-serv-a-ble
 ob-struc-ti-on
 oc-ca-si-on
 o-mis-si-on
 o-pi"ni-on
 op-pres-si-on
 o-ri-gi-nal
 out-ra-ge-ous
 par-ti"cu-lar
 pe-cu-li-ar
 per-sec-ti-on
 per-mis-si-on
 per-pe"tu-al
 per-sua-si-on
 pe-ti"ti-on
 phi-lo"so-phy
 phy-si-ci-an
 plan-ta-ti-on
 pos-sess-i-on
 po-ste"ri-ty
 pre-ca-ri-ous
 pre-serv-a-tive

pre-sump-tu-ous
 pre-va-ri-cate
 pro-di-gi-ous
 pro-duc-ti-on
 pro-fess-i-on
 pro-mis-cu-ous
 pro-phe"ti-cal
 pro-por-ti-on
 re-bel-li-on
 re-cep-ti-on
 re-co-ve-ry
 re-demp-ti-on
 re-duc-ti-on
 re-flec-ti-on
 re-la-ti-on
 re-li-gi-ous
 re-mark-a-ble
 ri-di"cu-lous
 sal-va-ti-on
 sa-ti-i-cal
 se-cu-ri-ty
 se-ve-ri-ty
 sig-ni-fi-cant
 sim-pli-ci-ty
 sin-ce-ri-ty
 so-ci-e-ty
 so-bri-e-ty
 sub-jec-ti-on
 sub-mis-si-on
 su-per-flu-ous

su-pe-ri-or
 su-per-la-tive
 sus-pi"ci-ous
 temp-ta-ti-on
 to-bac-co-nist
 trans-ac-ti-on
 trans-gress-i-on
 tu-mul-tu-ous
 ty-ran-ni-cal
 vain-glo-ri-ous
 va-ri-e-ty
 vex-a-ti-ous
 vic-to-ri-ous
 vir-gi-ni-ty
 vo-lu-mi-nous
 u-na"ni-mous
 un-blame-a-ble
 un-ca-pa-ble
 un-change-a-ble
 un-du-ti-ful
 un-for-tu-nate
 un-man-ner-ly
 un-mar-ried
 un-mer-ci-ful
 un-na"tu-ral
 un-sa-vou"ry
 un-search-a-ble
 un-speak-a-ble
 un-u-su-al
 un-wor-thi-ly

TABLE III.

The accent of the following words is on the Third Syllable.

AC-ci-dent-al
 al-to-ge"ther
 a-na-bap-tism
 ap-pre-hen-sive
 be-ne-fac-tor

ca"li-man-co
 com-ment-a-tor
 com-pre-hen-sive
 cor-re-spon"dence
 de"tri-men-tal

dis-ad-van-tage
 dis-af-fect-ed
 dis-a-gree-ment
 dis-com-po-sure
 dis-con-tent-ed

dis-con-ti"nue	in-tro-duc-tive	su-per-struc-ture
dis-in he"rit	le"gis-la-tive	su-per-vi-sor
e-ver-last-ing	ma nu-fac-ture	un-ac-quaint-ed
fun-da-ment-al	me"mo ran-dum	un-ad-vi-sed
in-co-he-rent	mis-de-mean-or	un-be-com-ing
in-con-sist-ent	mo"de-ra tor	un-de-fi-led
in-de-pend-ent	o"pe-ra-tor	un-der-tak-er
in-of-fen-sive	op-por-tune-ly	un-di-vi-ded
in-stru-ment-al	o-ver-bur-den	u-ni-ver-sal
in-ter-ces sor	re"gu-la-tor	un pre-pa-red
in-ter-med-dle	sa"cr-a-ment-al	un-pro-vi-ded
in-ter-mix-ture	se"mi-co-lon	when-so-e"ver

The accent is on the Last Syllable.

A"ni-mad-vert	mis-re"pre-sent	su-per-a-bound
le"ger-de-main	mis-un-der-stand	su-per-in-duce
mis-ap-pre-hend	ne"ver-the-less	su-per-in-tend

TABLE I.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the First.

A C-ti-on-a-ble	ex-pi-a-to-ry	pas-si-on-ate-ly
acir-cu la-to-ry	fa"shi-on a-ble	pen-si-on-a-ry
con-sci-on-a-ble	fi"gu-ra-tive-ly	ques-ti-on-a-ble
cu"sto ma-ri-ly	ju-di-ca-to-ry	sta-ti-on-a-ry
de"di-ca-to-ry	mar-ri-age-a-ble	sup-pli-ca-to-ry
dic-ti-on-a-ry	or-di-na-ri-ly	vo'lun-ta-ri-ly

TABLE II.

The accent of the following words is on the Second Syllable.

A-BO"mi-na ble	con-ti"nu-al-ly	im-me-di-ate-ly
af-fec ti-on ate	de-ge"ne-ra-cy	im-pe"ne-tra-ble
a-po"the-ca-ry	de-li"ci-ous-ly	im-prac-ti-ca-ble
com-me"mo-ra-ble	dis-ho"nour-a-ble	in-com-pa-ra-ble
com-mend-a-to-ry	ef-fe mi-na-cy	in-cor-ri-gi-ble
com-pas-si-on-ate	e-pi"seo-pu-cy	in-e"sti-ma-ble
con-di"ti-on-al	i"ma"gin-a-ble	in-nu-me-ra-ble
con-si"der-a-ble	i"ma"gin-a-ry	in-sa-ti-a-ble

in-se pa-ra-ble	pre-pa'ra-to-ry	un-for-tu-nate-ly
in-to"le-ra-ble	re-co"ver-a-ble	un-go"vern-a-ble
in-vi-o-la-ble	tra-di"ti-on-al	un-ne"ces-sa-ry
ir-re-gu-lar-ly	ty-ran-ni-cal-ly	un-par-don-a-ble
ma-li"ci-ous-ly	vic-to-ri-ous-ly	un-rea-son-a-ble
no-to-ri-ous-ly	un-al-ter-a-ble	un-right-e-ous-ly
ob-ser-va-to-ry	un-an-swer-a-ble	un-sea-son-a-ble
oc-ca-si-o-nal	un-cha"ri-ta-ble	un-suf-fer-a-ble
pa-rish-i-o-ner	un-con"quer-a-ble	un-ut-ter-a-ble

TABLE III.

The accent of the following words is on the Third Syllable.

A B-so lu-ti-on	ce"re-mo-ni-al	de"test-a-ti-on
ae-cept-a-ti-on	chri-sti-an-i-ty	de-vi-a-ti-on
ae-cla-ma-ti-on	chro-no-lo-gi-cal	di-mi-nu-ti-on
ae-cu-sa-ti-on	cir-cu-la-ti-on	dis-a-gree-a-ble
ad-mi-ra-ti-on	cir-cum-ci"si-on	dis-o-be-di-ence
ad-mo-ni-ti-on	com-mend-a-ti-on	dis-pu-ta-ti-on
ad-van-ta-ge-ous	com-po-si"ti-on	dis-tri-bu-ti-on
af-fect-a-ti-on	com-pre-hen-si-on	e-du-ca-ti-on
af-firm-a-ti-on	con-dem-na-ti-on	e-van-ge"li-cal
ag-gra-va-ti-on	con-de-scen-si-on	ex-alt-a-ti-on
al-pha-be"ti-cal	con-firm-a-ti-on	ex-cel-a-ma-ti-on
al-ter-a-ti-on	con-gre-ga-ti-on	ex-com-mu-ni-cate
am-mu-ni-ti-on	con-sci-en-ti-ous	ex-pe-di-ti-ous
ap-pa-ri-ti-on	con-ster-na-ti-on	ex-pli-ca-ti-on
a-po-sto"li-cal	con-sti-tu-ti-on	ex-port-a-ti-on
ap-pli-ca-ti-on	con-sum-ma-ti-on	fal-li-bi-li-ty
ap-pre-hen-si-on	con-tra-dic-ti-on	fo-ment-a-ti-on
ap-pro-ba-ti-on	con-ver-sa-ti-on	ge-ne-a-log-y
a-ri-th-me-ti-cal	cor-po-ra-ti-on	ge-ne-ral-i-ty
ar-ti-fi-ci-al	cru-ci-fix-i-on	ge-ne-ra-ti-on
a"vo-ca-ti-on	de"cla-ra-ti-on	ge-o-gra-phi-cal
be"ne-fac-ti-on	de"cli-na-ti-on	ge-o-me"tri-cal
cal-cu-la-ti-on	de"mon-str-a-ti-on	ha-bi-ta-ti-on
ca-te-che-ti-cal	de"pri-va-ti-on	ho"spi-tal-i-ty
ce-le-bra-ti-on	de"so-la-ti-on	hy-po-cri-ti-cal

i"nui-to-ti-on
im-ma-te-ri-al
im-mo-ral-i-ty
im-per-fec-ti-on
im-por-tu-ni-ty
im-po-si-ti-on
im-pré-ca-ti-on
im-pro-pri-e-ty
in-car-na-ti-on
in-ci-vi-li-ty
in-cli-na-ti-on
in-con-ceiv-a-ble
in-con-si-der-ate
in-con-ve-ni-ent
in-cor-rupti-on
in-dig-na-ti-on
in-equal-i-ty
in-ex-press-i-ble
in-fi-de"li-ty
in-ge-nu-i-ty
in-sig-ni-fi-cant
in-spi-ra-ti-on
in-suf-fi-ci-ent
in-sup-port-a-ble
in-ter-mis-si-on
in-ter-rup-ti-on
in-tro-duc-ti-on
in-un-da-ti-on
in-vi-ta-ti-on
in-vo-ca-ti-on

ir-re-li-gi-ous
jus-ti-ti-a-ble
la"ment-a-ti-on
li"ber-al-i-ty
ma"tri-mo-ni-al
me-di-a-ti-on
me"di-ta-ti-on
me"ri-to-ri-ous
mi"ni-ste-ri-al
mi"ni"stra-ti-on
na"vi-ga-ti-on
no"mi-na-ti-on
ob-li-ga-ti-on
ob-ser-va-ti-on
o"pe-ra-ti-on
op-por-tu-ni-ty
pe-ni-ten-ti-al
per-pen-di-cu-lar
per-se-cu-ti-on
per-spi-ra-ti-on
phi-lo-so'phi-cal
po'pu-la-ri-ty
pre"ju-di-ci-al
pre"pa-ra-ti-on
pre"sent-a-ti-on
pre"ser-va-ti-on
pro-ba-bi"li-ty
pro"cla-ma-ti-on
pro"fa-na-ti-on
pro"po-si-ti-on

pro"se-cu-ti-on
pro-vo-ca-ti-on
re"ci-pro-ci-ty
re"col-lec-ti-on
re"con-ci-la-ble
re"cre-a-ti-on
re"form-a-ti-on
re-gu-la-ti-on
re-pu-ta-ti-on
re"sig-na-ti-on
re"so-lu-ti-on
re"spi-ra-ti-on
re"sti-tu-ti-on
re"sur-rec-ti-on
ru-in-a-ti-on
sa-lu-ta-ti-on
sa-tis-fac-ti-on
sen-si-bi"li-ty
sen-su-al-i-ty
su-per-na"tu-ral
su-per-scrip-ti-on
trans-port-a-ti-on
trans-po-si"ti-on
va"lu-a-ti-on
ve"ne-ra-ti-on
ver-sa-ti"li-ty
vi-o-la-ti-on
vi-sit-a-ti-on
un-ac-count-a-ble
u-ni-form-i-ty

The accent is on the Fourth Syllable.

Ad-mi-ni-strator
cha"rac-ter-is-tic
co-o"pe-ra-tor
de-no-mi-na-tor
ec-cle-si-as-tic

ex-pe-ri-ment-al
im-pro-pri-a-tor
mul-ti-phi-ca-tor
su-per-a-bun-dance
un-cir-cum-ci-sed

*Proper Names of Persons, Places, &c. of one Syllable; or
Words always beginning with a Capital.*

ANN. Bath, Blith, Bourⁿ Bowe, Brent,
Burgh. Calne, Cerne, Chard, Charles, Christ,
Clay, Coln, Cray, Czar. Deal, Disse, Dutch.
Eve. Fife, Flint, France, French. Grays, Guy.
Hague, Ham, Holt, Hull, Hythe. James, Jane,
Jew, Joan, Job, John, Joyce, Jude. Kent.
Leek, Lime, Lyd, Lyn. Mark, March, May,
Mere. Neath. Paul, Pool. Ralph, Rome, Rye.
Saul, Seth, Smith, Spain, Stone, Stroud. Throne,
Tring, Troy, Turk, Tweed. Usk. Wales, Ware,
Welch, Wells, Wilts. York.

TABLE I.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, accented on the First.

A A-ron	An-twerp	Ax-mouth	Bat-tle
A-bel	Ar-ran	Bake-well	Bau ⁿ tre
Ac-ton	Ar-thur	Ba-la	Bay-nard
A ⁿ dam	Ash-er	Bal-doc	Bec-kles
Ag-bridge	Ash-ly	Bal-tic	Be-dal
Ag-nes	Ash-burn	Bamp-ton	Bed-ford
Al-ban	Ash-dale	Ban ⁿ gor	Bed-lam
Ales-ham	Ash-don	Ban-stead	Bel-ford
Ale-ford	Ash-ford	Bark-ing	Bent-ley
A ⁿ lice	Ash-krig	Bark-ley	Berke-ley
Aln-wick	Au-burne	Bark-way	Berk-shire
Al-ton	Au-gust	Bar-more	Ber-nard
Am-brose	Auk-land	Bar-mote	Ber-ton
Ampt-hill	Au-stef	Barnes-ley	Ber-wick
An-drew	Au-stin	Bar-net	Bet-ley
An-na	Ax-bridge	Bar-ton	Bewd-ley
An-trim	Ax-holm	Bast-wick	Bin-brook

Bing-ham	Brom-yard	Chid-ley	Den-bigh
Bit-ford	Brough-ton	Chi-na	Den-mark
Black-burn	Bru-ton	Christ-mas	Den-nis
Bland-ford	Bryn-ton	Chud-leigh	Den-ton
Bol-ton	Bud-worth	Chum-leigh	Dept-ford
Bo ston	Bug den	Clap-ham	Der-by
Bos worth	Bur-ford	Cle ment	Dere-ham
Bots-ham	Burn-ham	Cleve-land	De-rick
Boul-ness	Burn-ley	Clif-ton	Der-went
Brack-ley	Burnt-wood	Cob-ham	Dig-by
Brad-field	Bur-ton	Cogge shal	Dock-ing
Brad-ford	Bux-ton	Coles-hill	Dock-ley
Brad-forth	By-ford	Cole-ford	Dod-brook
Brad-ing	Cam-bridge	Coln-brook	Do-ver
Brad-ninch	Cam-den	Con-naught	Down-ham
Brad-wel	Canes-ham	Con-stance	Down-ton
Brain-try	Car-diff	Con-way	Dray-ton
Bram-ber	Carl-ton	Cope-land	Dron-field
Bramp-ton	Cart-mel	Cor-bridge	Dub-lin
Bram-yard	Ca'ston	Cor-by	Dud-ley
Bran-don	Ca'stor	Corn-wall	Dul-wich
Bran-drith	Cath-ness	Cor-bet	Dun-church
Bran-ham	Ca-wood	Cow-bridge	Dun-kirk
Breck-noek	Cax-ton	Cram-bourn	Dun-mow
Brent-ford	Cax-wold	Crane-brook	Duns-field
Brere-ton	Chang-ford	Cra-ven	Duns-ford
Bre-wood	Chag-ley	Craw-ley	Dun-ster
Brick-hill	Char ley	Creek-lade	Dun-wich
Bride-well	Chat-ham	Cro-mer	Dur ham
Bridge-end	Chea-dle	Crook-horn	Dur-sley
Bridge-north	Check-ley	Crow-land	Ea-ster
Bridge-port	Chel-ford	Croy don	Ea-ton
Bri'stol	Chelms-ford	Cux-field	E-den
Bri'tain	Chel-sea	Cy-press	Edg-ware
Bri'tish	Chep-stow	Dal ton	Ed-ward
Bri'ton	Chert-sea	Dan-by	Ed-win
Brix-ton	Ches-ham	Dark-ing	F-gypt
Brix-worth	Che'ster	Dart-ford	Elt-ham
Brom-ley	Ches-hunt	Da-vid	E-ly
Broms-wick	Chew-ton	Deep-ing	En-field

En-gland	God-frey	Hemp-stead	Jer-by
En-glish	Goud-hurst	Hen-don	Je-sua
En-ham	Graf-ton	Hen-ly	Jo-nas
Ep-ping	Gram-pond	He-rod	Jo-seph
Ep-son	Grant-ham	Hert-ford	Ju-das
Ep-worth	Graves-end	Hex-ham	Ju-dith
Eres-by	Green-wich	Hey-don	Kemp-ton
Es-sex	Grims-by	Hey-wood	Ken-dal
Eves-ham	Grin-stead	Hick-ling	Kend-worth
Eu-rope	Guern-sey	High-gate	Ke-nelm
Eu-ston	Guil-hall	High-worth	Ken-ford
Ev-el	Guil-ford	Hick-ley	Ken-net
Ex-mouth	Gui-neu	Hin-don	Ker-ry
Eynes-ford	Hack-ney	Hing-ham	Kes-wick
Ey-ton	Had-leigh	Hitch-in	Kex-holm
Fair-ford	Hale-don	Hods-den	Key-worth
Fair-leigh	Hales-worth	Hol-beach	Kil-dare
Falk-land	Hal-ling	Hol-land	Kil-ham
Fal-mouth	Hal-stead	Horp-by	Kings-bridge
Far-ham	Ham-burgh	Horn-don	Kings-clear
Farn-ham	Hamp-ton	Horn-sey	Kings-ton
Fish-guard	Hamp-stead	Hors-ham	Kings-land
Fleet-holm	Han-ly	Hor-ton	King-ton
Flo-rence	Han-mere	How-den	Kin-sale
Flush-ing	Han-nah	Hoy-ton	Kirk-ham
Folkes-ton	Hant-shire	Hum-ber	Kirk-ton
Fords-ham	Hap-ping	Ham-phrey	Kirk-wall
Fo-ton	Har-leigh	Hunt-ly	Kir-ton
Fouls-ham	Harles-ton	Hu-stings	Knap-daile
Framp-ton	Har-low	Hut-ton	Knottes-ford
Fri-day	Harn-den	I-la	Kyne-ton
Frods-ham	Har-row	Ich-worth	La-holm
Gan-ges	Hart-land	Ips-wich	Lam-bert
Garth-ley	Har-wich	Ire-land	Lam-borne
Gay-ton	Harls-ham	Ir-ton	Lam-beth
Ge-rard	Ha-stings	I-saac	Lamb-ton
Gi-hon	Hat-field	Isle-worth	Lan-daff
Gis-born	Ha-vant	Ix-worth	Lang-ley
Glam-ford	Hea-ven	Ja-cob	Lay-ton
Glas-gow	Helms-ley	Jer-sey	Lance-lot

Land-grave	Marsh-field	New-burgh	Pen-rise
Lane-ham	Mar-tha	New-bridge	Pen-rith
Lang-port	Ma-ry	New-ent	Pen-ryn
Lang-worth	Mas-ham	New-land	Pe-ter
Lau-rence	Mat thew	Newn-ham	Pet-worth
Lay-stoff	Med-way	New-port	Phi lip
Led-well	Melks-ham	New-ton	Ply"mouth
Leigh-ton	Mer-sey	Ney-land	Plymp-ton
Lein-ster	Mer-ton	Nor-folk	Pol-land
Le"ming	Mid-hurst	Nor-mal	Pont-poo.
Lem-ster	Mid-lam	Nor-thorp	Port-land
Len-ham	Mil-brook	North-wich	Ports-mouth
Le"nox	Mil-dred	Nor-ton	Pot-ton
Leo nard	Mile-ham	Nor-way	Poul-ton
Leo"pold	Mil-lum	Nor-wich	Pre"scot
Letch-lade	Mil-thorp	Oak-ham	Pre"ston
Le-vite	Mil-ton	Oat-ley	Ra-chel
Ley-den	Mine-head	Ock-ley	Rad-nor
Litch-field	Mon-day	Of-frown	Ram-sey
Lid-ford	Monk-ton	On-gar	Rams-gate
Lil-bourn	Mon-mouth	Or-ford	Ran-dal
Lin-corn	Mont-fort	Ork-ney	Ray-leigh
Lind-sey	Mor-ley	Or-lo	Rea"ding
Lin-ton	Mor-peth	Or-lop	Red-ford
Lis-bon	Mo-ses	Orl-ton	Rope-ham
Long-ford	Moul-ton	Orms-kirk	Rich-mond
Long-land	Mul-grave	Or-mus	Ring-wood
Long-town	Mun-ster	Or-mond	Rip-ley
Lon-don	Mun-slow	Or-ton	Rip-pon
Lud-gate	Mur-ray	Or-well	Ro"bert
Lud-low	Nap-wich	Ot-ford	Roch-dale
Lu-ton	Na-ples	Oun-ley	Ro"ger
Lyd-ford	Nar-barth	Oun-dle	Roth-well
Maid-stone	Nase-by	Ow-en	Row-land
Mal-den	Need-ham	Ox-ford	Roy-ston
Mal-pas	Ne"ston	Pad-stow	Rug-by
Mal-vern	Ne vern	Pan-cras	Rum-ford
Mans-field	Ne"vin	Pa"ris	Rum-ney
Mares-field	New-gato	Pem-bridge	Rum-sey
Mar low	New-ark	Pem-broke	Ru-then

Rut-land	South-am	Taun-ton	Web-ley
Rye-gate	South-gate	Ter-ring	Welch-pool
Samp-son	South-wark	Thax-ted	Wen-lock
Salt-fleet	South-well	Tha-net	We'ston
Sand-wich	South-would	Thet-ford	We'stram
Sand-ham	Spal-ding	Tho-mas	Wex-ford
Sa-vo-y	Spa'nish	Thrap-ston	Wey-mouth
Sax-on	Spils-by	Thurs-day	Whit-by
Scars-dale	Spit-head	Ti-ber	Wit-church
Scot-land	Staf-ford	Tick-hill	Wick-liff
Sel-by	Stam-ford	Tides-wall	Wick-ham
Set-tie	Stan-hope	Tin-mouth	Wick-ware
Se'vern	Stan-stead	Trow-bridge	Wi'gan
Shad-well	Stan-ton	Tru-ro	Weigh-ton
Shan-non	Sten-ing	Tues-day	Wig-more
Sheer-ness	Ste-phen	Tun-bridge	Wil-ton
Shef-field	Stil-ton	Tur-key	Wilt-shire
Shef-ford	Stock-bridge	Tux-ford	Winch-comb
Shef-na-i	Stock-port	Vin-cent	Wind-ham
Shep-ham	Stock-ten	Ul-ster	Wind-sor
Shep-pey	Stokes-ley	Up-sal	Win-slow
Shep-way	Stone-henge	Up-ton	Wirks-worth
Sher-ston	Strat-ford	Ux-bridge	Wis-beach
Shet-land	Strat-ton	Wake-field	Whit-ney
Ship-ton	Stret-ham	Wal-den	Wo-burn
Shir-burn	Stur-bridge	Wal-shall	Wol-ler
Shore-ham	Suf-folk	Wals-ham	Wood-stock
Shrop-shire	Sur-ry	Wal-ter	Wool-wich
Sid-land	Sus-sex	Walt-ham	Work-sop
Sid-mouth	Sut-ton	Wang-ford	Wrex-ham
Si-mon	Swaff-ham	Wan-tage	Wro-tham
Skip-ton	Swan-sey	Wap-ping	Yar-mouth
Slea-ford	Swe-den	War-ham	Ya-rum
Smyr-na	Swin-don	War-wick	Yax-ley
Snets-ham	Swit-zer	Watch-cr	Yeo-vil
So'dom	Tam-worth	Wat-ford	York-shire
So-der	Tar-tar	Wat-ton	Ze-nith

TABLE II.

The accent of the following words is on the Last Syllable.

A-MEN	Dun-dee	Le-on	O-range
Ar-gyle	Dum-fries	Le-vant	O-stend
Bel-grade	E-squire	Lor-raine	Pall-mall
Ben-gal	Gui-enne	Ma-drid	Pen-guin
Cam-bray	Hol-stein	Men-teith	Pen-zance
Car-lisle	Ja-pan	Mo-gul	Se-ville
Ca'stile	Ju-ly	Mon-trose	Stock-holm
Dun-bar	Land-skroon	Na-mur	Tan-gier
Dun-blanc	La-on	Na-varre	Ver-sailles

OF THREE SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the First.

A-BI-gail	An-tho-ny	Bay-bo'rough
A-bing-ton	An-ti-christ	Bea-cons-field
A-bra-ham	An-ti-och	Beck-ing-ham
Ab-sa-lom	Ap-ple-by	Beel-ze-bub
A'fri-ca	Ap-ple-dore	Belt-ing-ham
Al-co-ran	Ar-hing-ton	Be-mi'ster
Ald-bo'rough	A-run-del	Ben-ja-min
Al-den-burgh	A-si-a	Berk-ham-stead
Al-der-stroke	As-sin-shire	Be-ver-ly
Al-der-ney	A-thers-ton	Bi-ce-ster
Al-fre-ton	At-tle-bridge	Bid-de-ford
A'li-cant	Aul-ee'ster	Bi-gles-wade
Al-ka-net	Au-sten-field	Bil-de-ston
Al-tring-ham	Au-stri-a	Bil-ling-ford
Am-ber-ley	Ax-min-ster	Bil-ling-ham
Am-bu'ry	Ayles-bu'ry	Bil-ling-hurst
A'mers-ham	Ba-by-lop	Bil-ings-gate
A'mer-ton	Ba-den-och	Bir-ming-ham
An-ca'ster	Ban-bu'ry	Bo-den-ham
An-do-ver	Bar-na-bas	Bol-so-ver
An'gle-sea	Barn-sta-ple	Bos-bu'ry

Bra-ken-hill	Co"ni ston	Far-ring-don
Bra-sing-ton	Con-stan-tine	Fer-ming-ham
Bridge-wa-ter	Cor-do-van	Fer-ry-bridge
Brid-ling-ton	Cor-si-ca	Fer-ry-hill
Bright-helm-stone	Co ven-try	Fe vers-ham
Bro-ken-hurst	Cre di-ton	Fius-bu ry
Buck-ling ham	Crock-er-hill	Flam-bo rough
Bul-ling-brook	Cul-li-ton	Flo ri-da
Bun-ling-ford	Cum-ber-land	Fo-king-ham
Bur-row-bridge	Cun-ning-ham	Ford-ing-bridge
By-ber-ry	Da"ni-el	Fram-ling-ham
Ca"mel-ford	Dar-ling-ton	Fre de-rick
Can-dle-mas	Da-ven-try	Fres-sing-field
Can-ti-cles	De"ben-ham	Frod-ling-ham
Car-bu ry	De"bo-rah	From sel-wood
Car-di-gan	Ded-ding-ton	Ga-bri-el
Car-hamp-ton	De"ve-ri-l	Gains-bo"rough
Car-ling-ford	De"von-shire	Gal-lo-way
Ca"tha-rine	Dews-bo"rough	Ga"sco-ny
Che ling-ton	Did-mer-ton	Ge"ne-sis
Chelt-en-ham	Di"sting-ton	Ger-ma-ny
Chenl-bu ry	Don-ca ster	Gis-bo"rough
Che"ster-field	Dor-che"ster	Glou-ce"ster
Chi che ster	Dor-la"ston	Got-tin-gen
Chi"ding-ford	Do"ro-thy	Gre go-ry
Chil-ling-ham	Dor-set-shire	Ha"ger-ston
Chip-pen-ham	Dul-ver-ton	Ha"li-fax
Chol-mond-ley	Dan-ning-ton	Hal-la-ton
Chri"sten-dom	Dun-sta-ble	Ha"mer-ton
Chri"sti-an	Ea-sing-wold	Ha"mil-ton
Chri sto-pher	Ec-cle-shal	Han-o-ver
Chry"so'stom	Ec-cle-ton	Har-bo' rough
Cla"ren-don	E din-burgh	Har-ring-ton
Cli the roe	E-gre-mont	Ha-sle-mere
Cock-er-mouth	E ver-shot	Ha-sling-den
Col-che ster	Ex-e-ter	Ha ther-ly
Cold-ing-ham	Ex-o-dus	Ha"ver-ford
Com-ber-ton	Fa-ken-ham	Ha"ve-ri-l
Con-gle-ton	Fal-ken-burgh	Ha"ver-ing
Co ning-ton	Farn-bo'rough	He re-ford

Hils-bo"rough	Lut-ter-ford	Pick-er-ing
Hol-den-by	Ly"di-a	Pock-ling-ton
Ho-ni-ton	Mac-cles-field	Por-tu-gal
Hun"ga-ry	Mag-da-len	Prus-si-a
Hun-ger-ford	Ma-ho-met	Puck-er-idge
Hunt-ing-ton	Ma"la-ga	Queen-bo"rough
Il-che"ster	Malms-bu"ry	Ra-ven-glass
Il-min"ster	Man-che"ster	Ren-dles-ham
In-di-a	Man-ning-tree	Rick-mans-worth
Is-ling-ton	Mar-ga-ret	Ris-bo"rough
Is-ra-el	Marl-bo"rough	Ro"che"ster
I"ta-ly	Mar-ma-duke	Rock-ing-ham
I"vin-go	Ma-ry-land	Ros-com-mon
Jef-fe-ry	Men-dles-ham	Rot-ter-dam
Je"ri-cho	Mex-i-co	Ro"ther-ham
Je"su-it	Mi-chae-el	Ro"ther-hithe
Jo"na than	Mic-kle-ton	Rus-si-a
Jo"shu-a	Mid-dle-burgh	Sa"mu-el
Kel-li-grave	Mid-dle-sex	Sa"tur-day
Kel-ling-ton	Mid-dle-ham	Scar-bo"rough
Ken-che"ster	Mid-dle-ton	Sud-bu"ry
Ke"nel-worth	Mid-dle-wich	Se"ra-phin
Ken-sing-ton	Mid-sum-mer	Se"ther-ton
Ket-ter-ing	Mod-bu"ry	Se"ven-oaks
Kir-ming-ton	Mu"seo-vy	Shafts-bu"ry
Knares-bo"rough	Ne"ther-lands	Shrews-bu"ry
La-den-burgh	New-bu"ry	Si"ci"ly
Lan-bi"ster	New-en-den	Si"me-on
Lan-ca"ster	Ni"cho-las	Sit-ting-burn
Lan-ca-shire	Nor-man-dy	Sit-ting-ham
Lan-go-ver	Not-ting-ham	So"lo-mon
La-ven-ham	Oak-ing-ham	So"mer-set
La"ving-ton	O-di-ham	So"mer-ton
Led-bu"ry	O"li-ver	Spa"ni-ard
Lei-ce"ster	Om-bers-ley	Ste-ven-edge
Le"ming-ton	O-ver-ton	Strath-na-vern
Leo"min-ster	O ving-ham	Stur-min-ster
Li ver-pool	Pad-ding-ton	Sud-bu"ry
Low-bo"rough	Pe-ters-field	Sud-min-ster
Luck-ing-ton	Pe"ther-ton	Sun-der-land

Su"ther-land	Tri"ni-ty	Wen-do-ver
Switz-er-land	Tud-bu"ry	West-bu"ry
Sy"ri-a	Tud-ding-ton	West-min-ster
Ta bi-tha	Tus-ca-ny	West-mor-lan l
Tad-east-er	Va"len-tine	We"ther-by
Tan-ger-mun l	Ul-ver-ston	Whit-sta-ble
Ten-bu"ry	Up-ping-ham	Whit-sun-day
Ten-ter-den	Wal-ling-ford	Whit-sun-tide
Tewkes-bu"ry	Wal-sing-ham	Wil-li-am
Thong-east-er	Walt-ham-stow	Wim-ble-ton
Thorn-bu"ry	War-min-ster	Win-caun-ton
Til-bu"ry	War-ring-ton	Win-chel-sea
Ti"mo-thy	Wa-ter-ford	Win-che"ster
Ti"ver-ton	Wat-ling-ton	Za' bu-lon
Tor-ring-ton	Wed-nes-day	Za' cha-ry
Tow-ce"ster	Wel-ling-ton	Zo-di-ac

TABLE II.

The accent of the following Words is on the Second Syllable.

A-LEP-PO	Cy-re-ne	Gi'bral-tar
An-ti"gua.	Da-ma'scus	Go-li-ah
Arch-an-gel	Da-ri-us	Go-mor-rah
Au-gu'stin	De-cem-ber	Gra-na-da
Au-gu'stus	De-vi-zes	Ho-san-na
Ba-ha-ma	Di-a-na	Ho-se-a
Bar-ba-does	Dun-gan-non	Ja-mai-ca
Ber-mu-das	Du-raz-zo	Je-ho-vah
Bis-sex-tile	E-clip-tic	Jo-si-ah
Ca-na-ry	E-li-as	Ju-de-a
Car-mar-then	E-qua-tor	La-do-ga
Car-nar-von	Eu-phra-tes	Ian-be-der
Church-stret-ton	Fa-ler-nus	Le-pan-to
Co-lump-ton	Fer-ra-ra	Li-pa-ri
Comb-mar-tin	Fo-ren-za	Ma-co-co
Cre-mo-na	For-mo-sa	Ma-dei-ra
Crick-how-el	Ge-ne-va	Ma-jor-ca

Ma-lac-ca	Phi-le-mon	Su-ma-tra
Mat-thi-as	Phi-lip-pi	Su-san-na
Mes-si-ah	Port-roy-al	Syl-ve"ster
Mo-de-na	Pri-scil-la	Ta-ran-to
Mo-roc-co	Pul-he-ly	Ter-tul-lus
New-ca"stle	Ra-ven-na	'Tir-con-nel
New-ha-ven	Re-bec-ca	To-bi-as
New-mar-ket	Sa-ler-no	To-le-do
North-amp-ton	Sa-lo-na	Ve-ro-na
North-cur-ry	Sa-rep-ta	Vi-en-na
No-ven-ber	Sa-vo-na	Vol-ca-no
Oc-to-ber	Sep-tem-ber	West-ches-ter
Oke-hamp-ton	So-phi-a	White-ha-ven
Pa-ler-mo	South-amp-ton	Zac-che-us

TABLE III.

The accent of the following Words is on the Last Syllable.

A "BER-deen	Ca"rol-stadt	Lan-gue-doc
Al-be-mar-le	Char-le-ville	Mil-den-hall
Am-ster-dam	Char-le-roy	Moun-ser-rat
A"nan-dale	Ea-ston-ness	Mount-sor-rel
Ba-sing-stoke	El-se-neur	Na"za-rene
Bo"nin-gale	Fon-te-nelle	O-swe"stree
Bud-des-dale	Har-tle-pool	Pam-pe-lune
Ca"ra-van	In-ver-ness	Scan-de-roon

OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

The accent of the following Words is on the First Syllable

A DDER-bury	Da-ris-bu"ry	Ja"niz-a-ry
A"lex-an-der	Fe"bru-a-ry	Ja"nu-a-ry
Al-mond-bu"ry	Fo"ther-in-gay	Kid-der-min-ster
Am-bres-bu"ry	Gla"ston-bu"ry	Mi"cha-el-mas
At-tle-bo"rough	Hi-e-rar-chy	Pe-ter-bo"rough
Can-ter-bu"ry	Is-ra-el-ite	Sa'lis-bu"ry

TABLE II.

The accent of the following Words is on the Second Syllable.

A -CHA-i-a	E-gyp-ti-an	Na-tha"ni-el
A-me-li-a	E-li za-beth	Ni-lo"me-ter
A-me"ri-ca	E-pi"pha-ny	North-al-ler-ton
A-po"cry-pha	E-sa-i-as	Pa-la"ti-nate
A-ra-bi-a	Eu-ro-pe-an	Pam-phy"li-a
Ar-me-ni-a	E-ze-ki-el	Pe-ne"lo-pe
As-phal-ti-tes	Ga"la-ti-a	Pla-cen-ti-a
As-sy"ri-a	Ga"li"ci-a	Sa-ma-ri-a
Bar-ba-di-an	Gal-li"po-li	Sa-ma"ri-tan
Bar-ba-ri-an	Ga-ma-li-el	Sar-di"ni-a
Bar-tho"lo-mew	Ge-or-gi-a	Scla-vo-ni-a
Bil-le"ri-cay	Ho-ra-ti-o	Se-bas"ti-an
Bi-thy"ni-a	Ig-na-ti-us	Si-le-si-a
Bo-he-mi-a	I-ta"li-an	Tar-ta-ri-an
Caf-fra-ri-a	Je-ru-sa-lem	The-o"do-lite
Ca"la-bri-a	Le-vi"ti-cus	The-o"phi-lu
Ca-per-na-um	Lieu-te"nan-cy	Ther-mo"me-ter
Ce-li"ci-a	Ma-ho"me-tan	Thes-sa-li-a
Ce-sa-re-a	Mi-ran-du-la	Ti-be-ri-us
Co-los-si-ans	Mol-da-vi-a	Ve-ne-ti-an
Co-per-ni-cus	Mont-go"me-ry	Ve-su-vi-us
Co-rin-thi-an	Mont-pel-li-er	Vir-gi'ni-a
Cor-ne-li-us	Mo-ra-vi-a	U-tox-e-ter
Dal-ma-ti-a	Mo-sa-i-cal	West-pha-li-a

TABLE III.

The accent of the following Words is on the Third Syllable.

A -BER-con-way	Cag-li-a-ri	Co-pen-ha-gen
A"na-bap-tist	Ca-ro-li-na	Dal-ma-nu-tha
A"na-ni-as	Che-tel-hamp-ton	E-le-a-zar
Ba-al-ze-bub	Chip-ping-Nor-ton	E"ze-ki-as
Bar-ce-lo-na	Chip-ping-On-gar	Hal-le-lu-jah
Be"ne-dic-tine	Ci-ren-ce'ster	Hen-ri-et-ta
Be"ne-ven-to	Com-po-stel-la	He"ze-ki-ah

I"sa-bel-la	Ni co-de-mus	Sut-ton-Cole-field
Je"re-mi-ah	O-ba-di-ah	Thy-a-ti-ra
Je"ro-bo-am	Pa-le"sti-na	Tra"cho-ni-tis
La"za-ret-to	Phi'lips-Nor-ton	Wol-ver-hamp-ton
Ma"da-ga"scar	Sa"la-man-ca	Wot-ton Bas-set
Mar-ga-ri-ta	Sa"ra-gos-sa	Ze"cha-ri-ah
Ne-he-mi-ah	Shep-ton-Mal-let	Ze"de-ki-ah

The accent is on the Last Syllable.

Bar-ce-lo-nette	Or-le-a-nois	Phi"lip-pe-ville
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OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

The accent of the following Words is on the Third Syllable.

A -LEX-an-dri-a	E-qui-noc-ti-al	Ne-bu-za-ra-dan
A"na-to-li-a	E-thi-o-pi-a	Ni-co-me-di-a
An-da-lu-si-a	He-li-o"po-lis	Phi-la-del"phi-a
A"pol-lo-ni-a	Hi-e-ra"po-lis	Sa-mo-thra-ci-a
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	Li-thu-a-ni-a	Scan-di-na-vi-a
Ca-ta-lo-ni-a	Ly-ca-o-ni-a	Sex-a-ge"si-ma
Ce"pha-lo-ni-a	Ma"ce-do-ni-a	The-o-do-si-us
Cle-burg-Mor-ti-mer	Ma-gel-la"ni-ca	Tran-syl-va-ni-a
Deu-te-ro"no-my	Max-i-mi"li-an	Thes-sa-lo-ni-ans
Di-o-ny"si-us	Me-tro-po"li-tan	U-ni-ver-si-ty

TABLE II.

The accent of the following Words is on the Fourth Syllable.

A BER-ga-ven-ny	Ec-cle-si-a"stes	La-o-di-ce-a
A-ha-su-e-rus	E-pa"mi-non-das	Ne"bu-chad-nez-zar
A"lex-an-dret-ta	E"pa-phro-di-tus	Pe'lo-pon-ne-sus
A"ri-ma-the-a	E"stre-ma-du-ra	Stur-min-ster-New-ton
Con-stan-ti-no-ple	Hi"spa"ni-o-la	Thes-sa-lo-ni-ca

OF SIX SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

The accent is on the Fourth Syllable.

A -BEL-beth-ma-a-cah	Hi"sto-ri-o"gra-phy
Be-ro-dach-Ba"la-dan	Me"di-te-ra-ne-an
Ec-cle-si-a"sti-cus	Me"so-po-ta-mi-a

 PART II.

*A Table of Words the same in Sound, but different in
Spelling and Signification.*

AIL , to be troubled	Be , to exist	Burrow , for rabbits
Ale , malt liquor	Bee , an insect	Borough , a corporation
Air , one of the elements	Beau , pulse	By , near
Heir to an estate	Been , was at a place	Buy , for money
All , every one	Beer , to drink	Brews , breweth
Awl , to bore holes	Bier , to carry the dead	Bruise , to break
Allowed , granted	Beat , to strike	But , a particle
Aloud , with a noise	Beet , an herb	Butt , two hogsheds
Altar , for sacrifice	Berry , a small fruit	Cain , Abel's brother
Alter , to change	Bury , to lay in a grave	Cane , a shrub
An , a particle	Bile , a swelling [fire]	Call , to cry out
Ann , a woman's name	Boil , as water on the	Call of a wig
Ant , a pismire	Blew , did blow as the	Calendar , account of time
Aunt , uncle's wife	Blue , colour [wind]	Calender , to smooth cloth
Ascent , going up	Boar , a beast	Cannon , a gun
Assent , agreement	Bore , to make a hole	Canon , a rule
Augur , a soothsayer	Board , a plank	Capital , chief
Auger , for carpenters	Bored , made a hole	Capitol , tower in Rome
Bail , a surety for debt	Bold , confident	Cart , to carry things in
Bale of cloth	Bowled , did bowl	Chart , a description of a place
Bald , without hair	Bolt , for a door	Cell , a hut
Bawled , cried aloud	Boult , meal	Sell , to dispose of
Ball , round substance	Bow , to bend	Cellar , the lowest room
Bawl , to cry aloud	Bough , a branch	Seller , that selleth
Barbara , a woman's name	Boy , a lad	Censer , for incense
Barbary , name of a country	Buoy , to bear up	Censor , a reformer
Barberry , a fruit	Bow , to shoot with	Cession , a resigning
Bare , naked	Beau , a fine gentleman	Sessum , assizes
Bear , a beast	Brake , an herb	Chair , to sit in
Bass , in music	Break , to part asunder	Char , a job of work
Bae , vile	Bread to eat	
Baize , cloth so called	Bred , brought up	
Bays , bay-trees	Breaches , broken places	
	Breeches , to wear	

<i>Choler</i> , rage	<i>Dane</i> , a native of Denmark	<i>Flea</i> , an insect
<i>Collar</i> , for the neck	<i>Deign</i> , to vouchsafe	<i>Flee</i> , to run
<i>Cieling</i> of a room	<i>Dam</i> , to stop water	<i>Flew</i> , did fly
<i>Sealing</i> , setting a seal	<i>Damn</i> , to condemn	<i>Fine</i> , soft hair of a rabbit
<i>Cion</i> , a young sprig	<i>Day</i> , 24 hours [nor	<i>Flour</i> , for bread
<i>Sion</i> , a mountain so called	<i>Dey</i> , a Moorish gover-	<i>Flower</i> of the field
<i>Chronical</i> , of long continuance	<i>Dear</i> , of great value	<i>Fourth</i> in number
<i>Chronicle</i> , a history	<i>Dear</i> in a park	
<i>Clause</i> of a sentence	<i>Dew</i> from heaven	<i>Foul</i> , nasty
<i>Claws</i> of a bird or beast	<i>Due</i> , a debt	<i>Fowl</i> , a bird
<i>Climb</i> , to ascend	<i>Die</i> , to de cease	<i>Frays</i> , quarrels
<i>Cline</i> , a climate	<i>Dye</i> , to stain cloth	<i>Fraise</i> , fried meat
<i>Close</i> , to shut up	<i>Dire</i> , dreadful	<i>Gall</i> , bitter substance
<i>Clothes</i> , garments	<i>Dyer</i> , a stainer of cloth	<i>Gall</i> , a Frenchman
<i>Coat</i> , a garment	<i>Disease</i> , a sickness	<i>Gilt</i> , with gold
<i>Cot</i> , a cottage	<i>Disseize</i> , to dispossess	<i>Guilt</i> , sin
<i>Coarse</i> , homely	<i>Doe</i> , a female deer	<i>Glair</i> , white of eggs
<i>Course</i> , order	<i>Dough</i> , paste or leaven	<i>Glare</i> , to dazzle
<i>Complement</i> , the remainder	<i>Done</i> , acted	<i>Grate</i> , for coals
<i>Compliment</i> , to speak obligingly	<i>Dun</i> , a colour	<i>Grat</i> , large
<i>Concert</i> , of music	<i>Dredge</i> , a flour-box	<i>Grater</i> , for the nutmeg
<i>Consort</i> , wife of a sovereign	<i>Drudge</i> , a slave	<i>Grater</i> , larger
<i>Cousin</i> , relation	<i>Eating</i> , the time of harvest	<i>Grays</i> , name of a town
<i>Coven</i> , to cheat	<i>Ear-ring</i> , a ring for the ear	<i>Graze</i> , to eat grass
<i>Council</i> , an assembly	<i>Eaten</i> , devoured	<i>Grease</i> , a soft fat
<i>Counsel</i> , to advise	<i>Eton</i> , name of a town	<i>Greece</i> , a country
<i>Current</i> , a running stream	<i>Fane</i> , a weathercock	<i>Groan</i> , to sigh
<i>Cumant</i> , a fruit	<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Grown</i> , increased
<i>Courier</i> , a messenger	<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble	<i>Hail</i> , to salute
<i>Carrier</i> , a dresser of leather	<i>Faint</i> , weary	<i>Hale</i> , strong
<i>Creek</i> of the sea	<i>Feint</i> , a false march	<i>Hart</i> , a beast
<i>Creak</i> , to make a noise	<i>Fair</i> , beautiful	<i>Heart</i> , the seat of life
	<i>Fare</i> , provisions	<i>Hare</i> , in the field
	<i>File</i> , of steel	<i>Hair</i> of the head
	<i>Foil</i> , to overcome	<i>Here</i> , in this place
		<i>Hear</i> , to hearken
<i>Cruel</i> , worsted	<i>Fir</i> , wood	<i>Hew</i> , to cut
<i>Cruel</i> , fierce	<i>Fur</i> , skin	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name

<i>Hie</i> , to make haste	<i>Leek</i> , to let in water	<i>Mite</i> , an insect
<i>High</i> , lofty	<i>Leek</i> , a pot herb	<i>Might</i> , strength
<i>Him</i> , that man	<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Moan</i> , to lament
<i>Hymn</i> , a sacred song	<i>Lesson</i> , a reading	<i>Mown</i> , cut down
<i>Hire</i> , wages	<i>Lier</i> in wait	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch
<i>Higher</i> , more high	<i>Liar</i> , a teller of lies	<i>Mote</i> in the eye
<i>Hour</i> frost	<i>Lyre</i> , a musical instrument	<i>More</i> , in quantity
<i>Whore</i> , a lewd woman	<i>Limb</i> , a member	<i>Mower</i> , that moweth
<i>Hole</i> , hollowness	<i>Limn</i> , to paint	<i>Naught</i> , bad
<i>Whole</i> , perfect	<i>Line</i> , length	<i>Nought</i> , nothing
<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub	<i>Loin</i> of veal	<i>Nay</i> , not
<i>Whoop</i> , to cry out	<i>Lineament</i> , the proportion of the face	<i>Neigh</i> , as a horse
<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Liniment</i> , a medicine	<i>News</i> , tidings
<i>Eye</i> , to see with	<i>Led</i> , did lead	<i>Noose</i> , a knot
<i>I'll</i> , I will	<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Not</i> , denying
<i>Isle</i> , an island	<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Knot</i> , to tie
<i>Aisle</i> , side of a church	<i>Low</i> , humble	<i>Oar</i> of a boat
<i>Oil</i> of olives	<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>O'er</i> , over
<i>In</i> , within	<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>Ore</i> of metal
<i>Inn</i> , for travellers	<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>Of</i> , belonging to
<i>Indict</i> , to prosecute	<i>Male</i> , the he	<i>Off</i> , at a distance
<i>Indite</i> , to compose	<i>Mall</i> , a wooden hammer	<i>Oh!</i> alas!
<i>Kill</i> , to murder	<i>Maul</i> , to beat [mer]	<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted
<i>Kiln</i> , for bricks	<i>Main</i> , the chief thing	<i>One</i> , in number
<i>Knave</i> , dishonest man	<i>Mane</i> of a horse	<i>Won</i> , did win
<i>Nave</i> of a wheel	<i>Manner</i> , custom	<i>Oar</i> , of us
<i>Knight</i> , by honour	<i>Manor</i> , lordship	<i>Hour</i> , sixty minutes
<i>Night</i> , the evening	<i>Marten</i> , a bird	<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth
<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Martin</i> , a man's name	<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed
<i>No</i> , not so	<i>Mean</i> , of low value	<i>Pale</i> colour
<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Mien</i> , behaviour	<i>Pail</i> , a vessel
<i>New</i> , not old or used	<i>Meat</i> to eat	<i>Pall</i> , a funeral cloth
<i>Known</i> , discovered	<i>Meet</i> , together	<i>Paul</i> , a man's name
<i>None</i> , neither	<i>Mete</i> , to measure	<i>Pain</i> , torment
<i>Knows</i> , he knoweth	<i>Metal</i> , gold, silver, copper, &c.	<i>Pane</i> , a square of glass
<i>Nose</i> , of the face	<i>Mettle</i> , briskness	<i>Peal</i> upon the bells
<i>Lade</i> , to carry water	<i>Mens</i> , for bawls	<i>Peel</i> , the outside
<i>Laid</i> , placed	<i>Muse</i> , to meditate	<i>Pear</i> , a fruit
<i>Lain</i> , did lie		<i>Pair</i> , a couple
<i>Lane</i> , a narrow passage		<i>Pare</i> , to cut off

<i>Peer</i> , a lord	<i>Reddish</i> , somewhat red	<i>Savor</i> , taste or smell
<i>Pier</i> of a bridge	<i>Radish</i> , a root	<i>Saviour</i> , Jesus Christ
<i>Peter</i> , a man's name	<i>Reed</i> , a shrub	<i>Scene</i> of a stage
<i>Petre</i> , salt	<i>Read</i> in a book	<i>Seen</i> , beheld
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Rest</i> , ease	<i>Sea</i> , a great water
<i>Point</i> , a stop	<i>Wrest</i> , to force	<i>See</i> , beheld
<i>Place</i> of abode	<i>Retch</i> , to vomit	<i>Seas</i> , great waters
<i>Plaice</i> , a flat fish	<i>Wretch</i> , an unhappy man	<i>Sees</i> , seeth
<i>Plain</i> , even	<i>Rhyme</i> , in verse	<i>Seize</i> , to lay hold of
<i>Plane</i> , to make smooth	<i>Rime</i> , a freezing mist	<i>Sear</i> , to burn
<i>Plate</i> , a flat piece of metal	<i>Rice</i> , corn	<i>Seer</i> , a prophet
<i>Plait</i> , fold in a garment	<i>Rise</i> , advancement	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away
<i>Pleas</i> , courts of law	<i>Rie</i> , corn	<i>Scent</i> , smell
<i>Pleass</i> , to content	<i>Wry</i> , crooked	<i>Seignior</i> , lord
<i>Pour</i> water	<i>Ring</i> the bells	<i>Senior</i> , elder
<i>Power</i> , strength	<i>Wring</i> the hands	<i>Shore</i> , the seacoast
<i>Practice</i> , exercise	<i>Rite</i> , ceremony	<i>Sewer</i> , a drain
<i>Practise</i> , to exercise	<i>Right</i> , just and true	<i>Shown</i> , did show
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Wright</i> , a workman	<i>Shone</i> , did shine
<i>Prey</i> , a booty	<i>Write</i> with a pen	<i>Site</i> , situation
<i>Praise</i> , commendation	<i>Rode</i> , did ride	<i>Cite</i> , to summon
<i>Prays</i> , he prayeth	<i>Road</i> , the highway	<i>Sight</i> , seeing
<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Rowed</i> , did row	<i>Sink</i> , to go down
<i>Principle</i> , the first rule	<i>Roe</i> , a kind of deer	<i>Cinque</i> , five
<i>Profit</i> , advantage	<i>Row</i> , rank	<i>Sloe</i> , fruit
<i>Prophet</i> , a foreteller	<i>Rood</i> , fourth of an acre	<i>Slow</i> , tardy
<i>Queen</i> , a slut	<i>Rude</i> , impudent	<i>So</i> , thus
<i>Queen</i> , a king's wife	<i>Rome</i> , a city	<i>Sow</i> the seed
<i>Quire</i> of paper	<i>Room</i> , part of a house	<i>Sew</i> with a needle
<i>Choir</i> of singers	<i>Rheum</i> , spittle	<i>Some</i> , a part
<i>Rain</i> , water	<i>Role</i> by heart	<i>Sum</i> , the whole
<i>Reign</i> , rule as a king	<i>Write</i> , did write	<i>Son</i> , a man child
<i>Rein</i> , a bridle	<i>Rough</i> , not smooth	<i>Sun</i> , the heavenly light
<i>Raise</i> , to set up	<i>Ruff</i> , a neckcloth	<i>Sore</i> , an ulcer
<i>Rays</i> , sunbeams	<i>Sail</i> of a ship	<i>Soar</i> , to mount upwards
<i>Raze</i> , to demolish	<i>Sale</i> , selling	<i>Stare</i> , to look earnestly
<i>Race</i> , to run	<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Stair</i> , a step
<i>Red</i> , a colour	<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Stains</i> , spots
<i>Read</i> , did read	<i>Silly</i> , foolish	<i>Staines</i> , the name of a place

<i>Sterling</i> , a bird	<i>Time</i> , when	<i>Way</i> to walk in
<i>Sterling</i> , British money	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb	<i>Weigh</i> , to poise
<i>Steal</i> , to rob	<i>To</i> , unto	<i>Wey</i> , forty bushels
<i>Steel</i> , metal	<i>Too</i> , likewise	<i>Whey</i> , milk and rennet
<i>Stile</i> for a passage	<i>Two</i> , a couple	<i>Waice</i> , to quit
<i>Style</i> in writing	<i>Toe</i> , of the foot	<i>Wave</i> , a billow
<i>Straight</i> , not crooked	<i>Tom</i> , to draw along	<i>Weal</i> , good
<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Told</i> , as a tale	<i>Wheat</i> , a pimple
<i>Succour</i> , help	<i>Tolled</i> , as a bell	<i>Wheel</i> of a cart
<i>Sucker</i> , a young twig	<i>Tour</i> , a journey	<i>Weak</i> , not strong
<i>Subtle</i> , cunning	<i>Tower</i> , a fortified place	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Stuttle</i> , weight	<i>Tray</i> , a wooden vessel	<i>Wean</i> , to take from
<i>Tacks</i> , small nails	<i>Trey</i> , the number three	<i>Ween</i> , to think
<i>Tax</i> , a rate	<i>Vale</i> , a valley	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Tail</i> , the end	<i>Veil</i> , a covering	<i>Whether</i> , which of the two
<i>Tall</i> , a story	<i>Vain</i> , useless	<i>White</i> colour
<i>Taille</i> , a limited estate	<i>Vane</i> , a weathercock	<i>Wight</i> , an island
<i>Tare</i> , weight allowed	<i>Ven</i> of the blood	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
<i>Tear</i> , to rend in pieces	<i>Undo</i> , to take to pieces	<i>Whither</i> , to what place
<i>Team</i> of horses	<i>Undue</i> , not due	<i>Wile</i> , a trick
<i>Teem</i> , to go with young	<i>Wade</i> through water	<i>While</i> , in the meantime
<i>Threw</i> , did throw	<i>Weighed</i> in the balance	<i>Wood</i> of trees
<i>Through</i> , quite through	<i>Wait</i> , to expect	<i>Would</i> , was willing
<i>Their</i> , of them	<i>Weight</i> for the scales	<i>Wrath</i> , anger
<i>There</i> , in that place	<i>Ware</i> , merchandise	<i>Wroth</i> , to be angry
<i>Throne</i> , a seat of state	<i>Wear</i> , to put on clothes	<i>Ye</i> , yourselves
<i>Thrown</i> , cast	<i>Were</i> , plural of was	<i>Yea</i> , yes
<i>The</i> , a particle	<i>Where</i> , at what place	<i>Yew</i> , a tree
<i>Thee</i> , yourself	<i>Waste</i> , to spend	<i>You</i> , yourself
	<i>Waist</i> , the middle	<i>Yew</i> , a sheep

PART III.

A PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

CHAP. I.

OF GRAMMAR IN GENERAL.

Q. WHAT is *Grammar*?

A. Grammar is the science of letters, or the art of writing and speaking properly and syntactically.

Q. What do you mean by *English Grammar*?

A. The art of writing and speaking the English tongue properly and syntactically.

Q. How is Grammar divided?

A. Grammar is divided into four parts; *Orthography*, *Pronunciation*, *Analogy*, and *Syntax*.

OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

Q. What is *Orthography*?

A. Orthography teacheth the true characters and powers of letters, and the proper division of syllables, words, and letters.

OF LETTERS.

Q. What is a *letter*?

A. A letter is a significant mark or note, of which syllables are compounded.

Q. How many English letters are there?

A. Six and twenty.

Q. Which be they?

A. They are these following, with their powers and

Letters. Their Names, and Powers, or Sounds.

A or a *A* long (ā), as in *cape*;
short (ă), as in *cap*;
broad (â), as in *hall*.

B b *Bee*.

C c *Cee*.

D d *Dee*.

E e *E* long (ē), as in *mete*;
short (è), as in *met*.*

F f *Eff*.

G g *Gee*.

H h *Aytch*.

I i *I* long (ī), as in *time*;
short (ĭ), as in *tin*.

J j *Jay*.

K k *Kay*.

L l *Ell*.

M m *Em*.

Letters. Their Names, and Powers, or Sounds.

N or n *En*.

O o *O* long (ō), as in *note*;
short (ö), as in *not*.

P p *Pee*.

Q q *Cu*.

R r *Arr*.

S s *Ess*.

T t *Tec*.

U u *Yu* long (ū), as in *tune*;
short (ü), as in *tun*.

V v *Vee*.

W w *Double u*.

X x *Eks*.

Y y *Wi* long (ȳ), as in *my*;
short (ÿ), as in *Egypt*.

Z z *Zed*.

Q. Do these letters always keep their own natural sound?

A. No.

Q. What letters are those which do not always keep their own natural sound?

A. They are, *b, c, e, f, g, i, l, o, s, t, u, x, y*; and the double letters, *ch, gh, and ph*.

Q. Give me an example of each.

A. 1. *B* is sounded like *t* in *subtle*.

2. *C*, before *a, o, u, l*, and *r*, is always sounded like *k*, as in *cat, cord, cup, cloth, cramp*; but before *e, i*, and *y*, is always sounded like *s*, as in *cellar, civil, cypress*. It is also sounded like *s* in *muscle*; and in words derived from the French, having *h* after it, as in *machine*.

3. *E* is sounded like *ā* long in *there, where*; and like *ÿ* short in *her*.

4. *F* is sounded like *v* in *of*.

5. *G* before *e* and *i* in some words, and almost always before *y*, is sounded like *j*, as in *gentleman, giant, Egyptian*.

6. *I*, in words derived from the French, sounds like *ee*, as in *machine*; it also sounds like *ÿ* short, as in *bird, third, &c*.

7. *L* is sounded like *m* in *salmon*.

* When *e* is not sounded at the end of a word, it is called *e final*; which sometimes serves to lengthen the sound of the foregoing vowel, as in *sate*; and sometimes is redundant, as in *give*.

8. *O* is sounded like *á* broad in *alloy*; like *ě* short in *women*; and like *ũ* short in *worm*.

9. *S* is frequently sounded like *z*, as in *present*, *presume*.

10. *T* is sounded like *s* in *whistle*, *thistle*. *Ti*, before a vowel, is sounded like *si* or *sh*, as in *nation*; except when *s* goes immediately before it, as *celestial*; or at the beginning of a word, as *tied*; or in derivatives, as *mightier*, *mightiest*, *emptied*.

11. *U* is sounded like *ě* short in *bury*, and like *ĩ* short in *business*.

12. *X* hath no sound of its own; but at the beginning of a word, *s* always sounded like *z*, as in *Xenophon*; and in the middle and end of words, like *ks*, as in *wax*, *Xerxes*.

13. *Y*, at the end of monosyllables, is sounded like *ĩ* long, as in *by*, *my*; but in the middle of words of more than one syllable, is sounded like *ĩ* short, as in *Egypt*; and at the end of words of more than one syllable, it usually sounds like *e*, as in *many*.

14. *Ch* is sounded like *qu*, as in *choir*, *chorister*.

15. *Gh* sometimes at the end of a word, and always *ph* when they come together in the same syllable, sound like *f*, as in *laugh*, *elephant*; except where *ph* sound like *v*, as in *Stephen*.

Q. Where are the *capital letters* to be used, and where the *small letters*?

A. The capitals are to be used in the front of sentences, and at the beginning of verses; of all proper names of persons, places, rivers, &c.; of arts and sciences; of dignities, festivals, and games; and of all words put for proper names, or that have any great emphasis in a sentence: also after a full stop, and at the beginning of a quotation, though it be not immediately after a full stop: likewise whole words, and sometimes sentences, are written in capitals, and then something is expressed extraordinarily great. They are sometimes used in the title of books, for ornament-sake; and the pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are always written in capitals. In other places, the small letters must be used.

Q. When capital letters are placed single in a sentence, what do they stand for?

A. Sometimes they stand for whole words, as *B.A.* bachelor of arts; *B.D.* bachelor in divinity; *D.D.* doctor in divinity, or the like; as you may find more at large at the end of this third part: or else they stand for numbers, and are called *Numeral Letters*; thus,

I. One
 II. Two
 III. Three
 IV. or IIII. Four
 V. Five
 VI. Six
 VII. Seven
 VIII. Eight
 IX. Nine
 X. Ten
 XI. Eleven
 XII. Twelve
 XIII. Thirteen
 XIV. Fourteen

XV. Fifteen
 XVI. Sixteen
 XVII. Seventeen
 XVIII. Eighteen
 XIX. Nineteen
 XX. Twenty
 XXI. Twenty-one
 XXII. Thirty
 XL. Forty
 L. Fifty
 LX. Sixty
 LXX. Seventy
 LXXX. Eighty
 XC. Ninety

XCII. Ninety-two
 C. A hundred
 CC. Two hundred
 CCC. Three hundred
 CCCC. Four hundred
 D. Five hundred
 DC. Six hundred
 DCC. Seven hundred
 DCCC. Eight hundred
 DCCCC. Nine hundred
 M. One thousand
 MDCCCXXXV. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Q. How are the letters naturally divided?

A. Into vowels and consonants.

Q. What is a *vowel*?

A. A vowel is a letter which gives a full and perfect sound of itself, and without which there can be no syllable.

Q. How many vowels are there in English?

A. There are six; *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y* when it follows a consonant.

Q. What is a *consonant*?

A. A consonant is a letter that cannot be sounded without a vowel, as *b* without *e*: therefore all letters, except the vowels, are consonants.

OF SYLLABLES.

Q. What is a *syllable*?

A. A syllable is either one letter, as *a*; or more than one as *man*.

Q. How do you divide your syllables?

A. By taking words asunder into convenient parts, in order to show their true pronunciation and original formation, which is commonly called *spelling*.

Q. In how many rules may the doctrine of spelling be contained?

A. All spelling, or division of syllables, may be comprehended in seven general rules.

RULE I.

Q. What is the first general rule for division of syllables?

A. A consonant between two vowels goes to the latter syllable; as, *ba-nish*.

Q. What is the first exception to this rule?

A. These consonants, *w* and *x*, go to the former syllable; as, *flow-er*, *ex-ile*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. Words formed and compounded must be divided according to the fifth and sixth general rules.

RULE II.

Q. What is the second general rule for division of syllables?

A. Two consonants in the middle of a word, that are proper to begin a word, must begin the syllable together; as, *cin-ster*.

NOTE.—That *dl*, *tl*, *hl*, and *zt*, are often used to begin syllables, though they begin no words; as, *la-dle*, *tur-tle*, *wink-le*, *puz-zle*.

RULE III.

Q. What is the third general rule for division of syllables?

A. Two consonants in the middle of a word, that are not proper to begin a word, must be divided; as, *num-ber*.

Q. What exceptions have you to this rule?

A. Two consonants in the middle of a derivative, though they be not proper to begin a word, must not be divided; as, *stand-ard*.

RULE IV.

Q. What is the fourth general rule for division of syllables?

A. If two vowels come together, not making a diphthong, they must be divided; as, *ae* in *Ja-el*; *ao* in *ex-tra or-di-na-ry*; *eo* in *pi-te-ous*; *ia* in *vi-al*; *io* in *ri-ol*; *ia* in *di-ur-nal*; *oe* in *cor-ri-um*; *ua* in *u-su-al*; *ue* in *du-el*; *ui* in *ru-in*, *con-gru-i-ty*; and *uo* in *con-gru-ous*.

NOTE I.—*Ca*, *ae*, *ui*, and *uo*, become diphthongs after *q*; as, *quar-rel*, *ques-tion*, *quart*, *quo-tient*; likewise *ua* in *per-suade*, *per-sua-sion*, &c.

2.—Though *eo* cannot properly be called a diphthong, yet those vowels are not divided in *people*, *re-paid*.

RULE V.

Q. What is the fifth general rule for division of syllables?

A. Let words, formed or derived, be divided according to their original or primitive.

Q. What is the consequence of this rule?

A. These terminations, *age*, *ed*, *en*, *er*, *est*, *et*, *eth*, *ing*, *ish*, *ous*, *ard*, *al*, *or*, ought to go by themselves in spelling; as, *herb-age*, *boast-ed*, *gold-en*, *know-est*, *latch-et*, *hear-eth*, *hear-er*, *hear-ing*, *fool-ish*, *ru-in-ous*, *stand-ard*, *mo-nu-ment*, *ex-act-or*.

Q. What is the first exception to this rule?

A. Monosyllables, and words accented upon the last syllable, ending in a single consonant, without a diphthong foregoing, double their final consonant when they take any of the formative endings; and then it may be proper to put the latter consonant with the termination; as, *plot-tage*, *blot-*

ted, blot-test, blot-teth, blot-ting, blot-ter, rot-ten, slut-tish, a-bet-tor.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. When words in *e* final take any of these terminations, *e* final is lost even in writing, and then a consonant may be put to the termination; as, *write, wri-test, wri-teth, wri-ter, wri-ting.*

NOTE 1.—Where casting away the *e* would create any confusion in the sense, I advise to retain it; as from the verb *singe*, I would write *singe-eth, singe-ing*, to distinguish it from *sing-eth, sing-ing*, when the word happens to be written on two different lines, for want of room.

2.—If words in *e* final have the last syllable short, it is a much better guide to the ear to let the termination go by itself; as, *for-giv-ing, for-giv-en, lov-er, com-ing.*

3.—Such primitives as take only *y* after them, have some of the foregoing consonants joined to it; as, *car-thy*: but after *u, w, and x*, it must come alone; as, *glu-y, flaw-y, dox-y.*

RULE VI.

Q. What is the sixth general rule for division of syllables?

A. Let compound words be reduced into their primitive parts.

Q. What is the first consequence of this rule?

A. A preposition, as *ad, in, un, sub, per, dis, re, pre*, must be pronounced by itself; as, *ad-e-quate, in-i-qui-ty, un-e-qual, sub-urbs, per-ad-ven-ture, dis-u-nite, re-pro-bate, pre-vi-ous.* Yet we say *pe-ruse*, instead of *per-use*.

Q. What is the second consequence of this rule?

A. *Beth* will be the first syllable in *Beth-a-ny, Beth-el, Beth-a-ba-ra, Beth-es-da, &c.*

Q. What is the third consequence of this rule?

A. The termination *ham* will go by itself at the end of proper names; as, *Chat-ham, Fe-vers-ham, Buck-ing-ham, Ell-ham*; except *South-am* and *Wroth-am*.

RULE VII.

Q. When three consonants meet in the middle of a word, how must they be divided?

A. 1. If they begin a word, they must also begin a syllable together; as, *il-lu-strate.*

2. If they be proper to end a word, they may all end the syllable; as, *latch-et.*

3. If the two last be proper to begin a word, or the last of all be *l*, they begin the syllable together; as, *kin-dred, thim-ble.*

4. If the two first of them be proper to end a word, the third may go to the latter syllable; as, *bank-rupt.*

Q. What is a *diphthong*?

A. A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels in one syllable; as, *ai* in *laid*.

Q. What is a *triphthong*?

A. A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels in one syllable; as, *ieu* in *adieu*.

OF WORDS.

Q. Of what do *words* consist?

A. Of one or more syllables.

Q. What is the use of words?

A. To convey our sense of things to another person.

Q. After what manner?

A. By joining them together in sentences.

OF SENTENCES.

Q. What is a *sentence*?

A. Words duly joined together in construction make a sentence; as, *Pride is a very remarkable sin*.

Q. What things are necessary for the true writing and reading of sentences?

A. Stops, and marks of distinction.

OF STOPS AND MARKS.

Q. Which are the *stops* and *marks* of distinction used in a sentence?

A. They are a *comma*, *semicolon*, *colon*, *period*, and *notes of interrogation* and *admiration*: to which may be added, the *parenthesis*, *parathesis*, *hyphen*, *apostrophe*, *diæresis*, *carat*, *asterism*, *index*, *obelisk*, and *quotation*.

Q. What is a *comma*?

A. The comma, marked thus (,) is a note of respiration, at which we may take breath, but must not tarry.

Q. What is the use of the comma?

A. It is of use for distinguishing words of the same kind; as nouns, verbs, and adverbs, coming together in the same sentence; for dividing long sentences into short parts, and for the taking away of ambiguities.

Q. Give me an example.

A. "Nature clothes the beasts with hair, the birds with feathers, and the fishes with scales."

Q. What is a *semicolon*?

A. A semicolon, marked thus (;) notes a middle breathing between the comma and the colon.

Q. What is the use of the semicolon?

A. Its chief use is in distinguishing contraries and frequent divisions.

Q. Give an example.

A. "You consider the power of riches; but not of virtue."

Q. What is a *colon*?

A. The colon, marked thus (:) is a note of long breathing, as is exemplified below.

Q. What is the use of the colon?

A. It distinguisheth a perfect part of a sentence, which has a full meaning of its own; but yet leaves the mind in suspense and expectation to know what follows.

Q. Give an example.

A. "Before all things, it is necessary for a man to take a true estimate of himself: for we mostly think ourselves able to do more than we can."

Q. What other use does a colon serve to?

A. It is also used before a comparative conjunction, in a similitude.

Q. Give an example.

A. "As we perceive the shadow upon the sun-dial, but discern not its progression; and as the shrub or grass appears in time to be grown, but is seen by none to grow: so also the proficiency of our wits, advancing slowly by small improvements, is perceived only after some distance of time."

Q. What is a *period*?

A. The period is a full point, thus (.)

Q. Of what use is the period?

A. It denotes the full ending and finishing of a whole sentence, at the conclusion of which it is always placed.

Q. Give an example.

A. "There is no man without his peculiar failing."

Q. What are the proper pauses of these stops?

A. The proper pause or rest of each of these stops may be thus measured:—The time of stopping or resting at the comma, is the time of saying *one*; at the semicolon, *one, one*; at the colon, *one, one, one*; and at the period, *one, one, one, one*, before you begin the next clause or sentence.

Q. Which is the *mark of interrogation*?

A. The note of interrogation is (?)

Q. What is the use of this note?

A. To show the reader when a question is asked.

Q. Give an example.

A. "What is the use of this book?"

Q. Which is the *note of admiration*?

A. The note of admiration is (!)

Q. What is the use of this note?

A. It is used to express our wonder.

Q. Give an example.

A. "O the cans of mankind!"

Q. What are the pauses of these notes of interrogation and admiration?

A. They are the same as that of the period.

Q. What do you call a *parenthesis*?

A. A parenthesis has two crooked strokes, thus ().

Q. What is the use of a parenthesis?

A. It serves to include one sentence in another, without confounding the sense of either, and yet is necessary for the explanation thereof; and should be read with a lower tone of the voice, as a thing that comes in by the by.

Q. Give an example.

A. I verily believe (nor is it a vain belief) that there is a God who can reward and punish us.

Q. What is the pause proper for the parenthesis?

A. Each part of it is equal to a comma.

Q. What is a *parathesis*?

A. A parathesis, brackets, or crotchets, are usually expressed by angular lines, thus [].

Q. What is the use thereof?

A. To distinguish such words from the sentence which are an explanation of the word immediately preceding.

Q. Give an example.

A. "A treatise of [*concerning*] physic."

Q. What is a *hyphen*?

A. A hyphen is a small hair-stroke, drawn from one word to another, thus (-)

Q. What is the use of the hyphen?

A. It admonisheth the reader, that the two words thus joined together must be pronounced like a single word; as, *bird-cage*.

The hyphen is also used to connect the syllables of the same word, written either, for want of room, in two different lines, or, for instruction in spelling, in one line; as, *al-tar*.

Q. What is an *apostrophe*?

A. An apostrophe is a comma put at the top of a word, as (')

Q. What is the use of the apostrophe?

A. It denotes the omission of a letter, to make the sound of the word more grateful to the ear; in verse, to cut off a syllable for the sake of the metre, as *judg'd* for *judged*; and in substantives, to show them to be the genitive case singular.

Q. What is a *diæresis*?

A. The diæresis, or dialysis, is noted by two full points placed at the top of the latter of two vowels.

Q. What is the use of the diæresis?

A. To dissolve the diphthong, and to divide it into two syllables; as, *Capernaûm*.

Q. What is a *caret*?

A. The caret, marked thus (^), is placed underneath the line.

Q. What does it denote?

A. It denotes that some letter, word, or sentence, is left out by mistake; and must be taken in exactly where it points upwards.

Q. Give an example.

A. Thou art ^{the} man.

Q. What is an *asterism*?

A. The asterism is marked thus (*).

Q. What is its use?

A. It directs to some note in the margin, or at the bottom of a page. Several of them set together, signify that something is defective or innocest in that passage of the author.

Q. What is an *index*?

A. It is a hand with the forefinger pointing thus (☞).

Q. What is its use?

A. It declares that passage to be very remarkable, over against which it is placed.

Q. What is an *obelisk*?

A. An obelisk is marked thus (†).

Q. What is its use?

A. It is used like the index. In dictionaries it denotes a word either obsolete, unclassical, or out of use.

Q. What is a *quotation*?

A. A quotation is a double comma reversed, thus ("), at the beginning of a line.

Q. What is its use?

A. It denotes that passage to be quoted or transcribed from some author in his own words.

Q. Why are particular words printed in the *italic* character?

A. To inform the reader, that the stress of the sentence lies therein, or that they are written to the praise or to the dispraise of some person.

OF BOOKS.

Q. How are *books* divided?

A. Books are usually divided into chapters, sections, paragraphs, and verses.

Q. What are *chapters*?

A. Chapters contain the principal heads, subject, or argument of a book.

Q. What are *sections*?

A. Sections are the largest divisions of a chapter, in which the particular arguments of the chapter are distinctly divided and treated of separately.

Q. By what mark are sections distinguished?

A. By this mark (§)

Q. What are *paragraphs*?

A. Paragraphs are certain large members or divisions of a chapter, or of a section; containing a perfect sense of the subject treated of, and calculated for the advantage of the reader; because at the end thereof he may make a larger pause than usual at the end of a period.

Q. By what mark are paragraphs distinguished?

A. By this mark (¶).

Q. What is a *verse*?

A. In prose, it is the shortest division of a chapter, as is largely exemplified in the Holy Bible; but in poetical writings, it conveys to us an idea of a certain number of syllables artfully compacted in one line, to gratify the ear.

CHAP. II. OF PROSODY.

Q. WHAT is *prosody*?

A. Prosody teacheth the true pronunciation of syllables and words, according to their proper quantities, and tones or accents.

OF THE QUANTITIES OF WORDS.

Q. What mean you by the *quantity* of a word?

A. The quantity of a word or syllable is that by which we measure the time allowed for the pronunciation thereof.

Q. How is the quantity of a word divided?

A. It is divided into *short* and *long*.

Q. How is the short quantity known?

A. By a quick pronunciation; as, *not*.

Q. How is the long quantity known?

A. By a slow pronunciation, or twice the time of a short quantity; as, *note*.

OF THE TONE, OR ACCENT.

Q. What is an *accent*?

A. A tone, or accent, denoteth the raising or falling of the voice on a syllable, according to the quantity thereof.

Q. How many accents are there?

A. There are three accents; the long (˘) or (ˆ), the short (ˊ), and the common (˘).

Q. What is the *long* accent?

A. It admonisheth us to pronounce the syllable slow; as, *mind*.

Q. What is the *short* accent?

A. It admonisheth us to pronounce the syllable quick; as, *lot*.

Q. What is the *common* accent?

A. It hath no regard to the grammatical quantity of a syllable; but, being placed over a vowel, denotes the tone or stress of the voice to be upon that syllable; as, *plenty*.

NOTE.—These tones, or accents, are seldom noted by English writers, but only for difference's sake, as to distinguish the substantive *lead* from the verb *lead* or *lead*, or else to fix the accent of words of more than one syllable, which, though spelt alike, have different significations, and the accent on different syllables; as in the substantive *contract*, and the verb *contract*; or in the substantive *minute*, and the adjective *minute*. But the long and the short are much used in Latin dictionaries and grammars, as also that which is called common, and the (˘) is much used amongst the French writers.

CHAP. III.

OF ANALOGY.

Q. **W**HAT is *analogy*?

A. Analogy teaches us how to know distinctly all the several parts of speech in the English tongue.

Q. How many parts of speech are there?

A. Eight: viz. Noun, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection.

OF A NOUN.

Q. How many kinds of nouns are there?

A. Two: a *substantive* and *adjective*.

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Q. What is a *noun substantive*?

A. It is the name of any being or thing, perceivable either by the senses or the understanding; as, a *horse*, a *book*.

Q. How many kinds of noun substantives are there?

A. Two: *proper* and *common*.

Q. What is a substantive proper?

A. It is the name of some particular person, creature, place, or thing; as one man is called *Thomas*, another *John*. One horse is called *Jolly*, and another *Whitefoot*. One ship is called *Lion*, and another the *Sea-horse*. One place is called *London*, and another *Eristol*.

Q. What is a substantive common?

A. It is the name of every thing of the same kind and denomination; as, a *man*, a *dog*, a *tree*.

Q. How many things belong to a noun?

A. There belong to a noun these seven things: *number*, *case*, *gender*, *person*, *article*, *declension*, and *comparison*.

OF NUMBER.

Q. What is *number*?

A. It is the distinction of one from many.

Q. How many numbers are there?

A. Two: the *singular* and the *plural*.

Q. How is the *singular* number known?

A. The singular number speaketh but of one; as, a *book*.

Q. How is the *plural* number known?

A. The plural number speaketh of more than one; as, *books*.

Q. Have all nouns two numbers?

A. No: some nouns, such as the proper names of places, have no plural; as, *London*, *York*, &c.; as also *lime*, *slime*, &c.: others have no singular; as, *ashes*, *bellows*, &c.: and some few are used in both numbers; as, *sheep*, *swine*, *deer*, &c.

OF CASE.

Q. How many *cases* are there in a noun?

A. Six cases, singularly and plurally.

Q. Which be they?

A. The *nominative*, the *genitive*, the *dative*, the *accusative*, the *vocative*, and the *ablative*.

OF GENDER.

Q. What is *gender*?

A. Gender is the difference of nouns according to their *sex*.

Q. How many genders are there?

A. Three: the *masculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*.

Q. What nouns are of the *masculine* gender?

A. All nouns of the male kind; as, a *father*, a *son*, a *horse*, a *lion*.

Q. What nouns are of the *feminine* gender?

A. All nouns of the female kind; as, a *mother*, a *daughter*, a *mare*, a *lioness*.

Q. What nouns are of the *neuter* gender?

A. All nouns that are neither of the male or female kind; as, a *stick*, or a *stone*.

Q. Have all nouns these distinctions?

A. There are some nouns common to both sexes, which are called *epicene*; as, a *sparrow*, a *servant*, a *cat*, a *rabbit*.



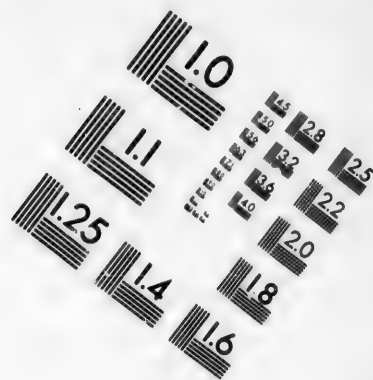
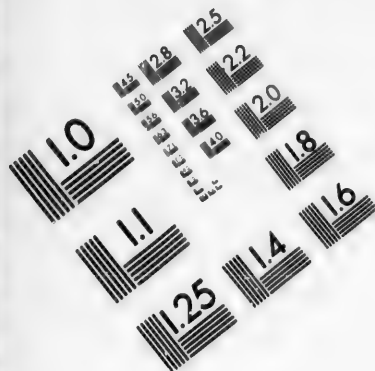
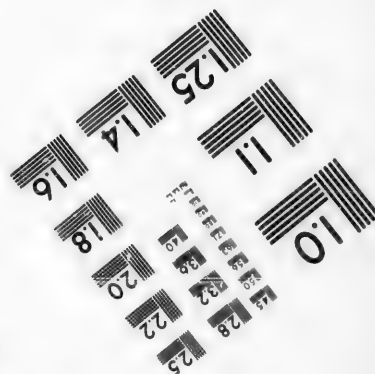
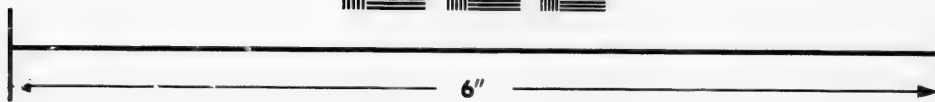
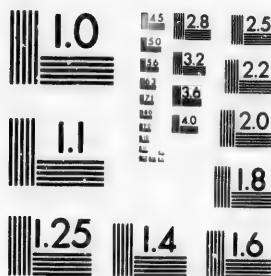


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Q. How is the sex or gender distinguished here?

A. By the help of some other distinguishing words; as, a *cock-sparrow*, a *hen-sparrow*, a *man-servant*, a *maid-servant*, a *he-cat*, a *she-cat*, a *male-rabbit*, a *female-rabbit*.

NOTE.—There are some words which, though they be of the neuter gender, are often, by custom, used as if they were of the masculine or feminine gender. For we commonly say of the sun: "*His* going forth is from the ends of the heaven, and *his* circuit unto the ends of it," Psalm xix. 1, 6. And of the church we say: "*She* hath nourished *her* children, but they have rebelled against *her*."

OF PERSON.

Q. How many *persons* belong to a *noun*?

A. There are *three* persons in both numbers: the *first*, who is always he that speaketh; the *second*, who is always the person or thing spoken to; the *third*, who is always the person or thing spoken of.

Q. Give an example.

ANSWER.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I.	1. We.
2. Thou, or you.	2. Ye, or you.
3. He, she, it—this, that.	3. They—these, those.

NOTE.—That all nouns are of the third person, except *I*, and *thou* or *you*; *we*, and *ye* or *you*.

OF THE ARTICLES.

Q. What is an *article*?

A. It is a word set before a substantive, for the clearer and more particular expressing of its case and signification.

Q. How many articles are there?

A. Two: *a* or *an*, and *the*.

Q. When is *a* or *an* used?

A. *A* or *an* is used in a general and unlimited sense; as, "*A* man (that is, any man) shall be commended according to his wisdom. *An* organ (that is, any organ) is the best of all other musical instruments."

NOTE.—*A* is used before a consonant; *an*, before a vowel.

Q. When is the article *the* used?

A. *The* is used to convey a certain idea of that thing or person spoken of; as, "*The* man (or, this very man) who teacheth the art of true spelling, has done me much good."

NOTE.—Substantives proper have naturally no article set before them, except when some words are understood; as, *the Thames*, that is, the river Thames; *the Tyne*, that is, the river Tyne: or else when it is used by way of eminence; as, *the God of the Hebrews*.

Q. Do the adjectives admit of any article before them?

A. They do: but it is by virtue of some substantive expressed or understood; as, "A good servant generally makes a good master. They gathered the good [fishes] into vessels, but cast the bad away." *Matt. xiii. 48.*

OF THE DECLENSION OF A NOUN.

Q. What is meant by the word *declension*?

A. Declension is the variation of a word by *cases*.

Q. How are nouns declined, or varied by cases?

A. Thus:

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	A book.	Nom.	Books.
Gen.	Of a book.	Gen.	Of books.
Dat.	To a book.	Dat.	To books.
Acc.	The book.	Acc.	The books.
Voc.	O book.	Voc.	O books.
Abl.	From a book.	Abl.	From books.
Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	A church.	Nom.	Churches.
Gen.	Of a church.	Gen.	Of churches.
Dat.	To a church.	Dat.	To churches.
Acc.	The church.	Acc.	The churches.
Voc.	O church.	Voc.	O churches.
Abl.	From a church.	Abl.	From churches.

NOTE.—All nouns which make the plural number by the addition of *s* or *es* to the singular, are regular; the rest are irregular; as,

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	A man.	Nom.	Men.
Gen.	Of a man.	Gen.	Of men.
Dat.	To a man.	Dat.	To men.
Acc.	The man.	Acc.	The men.
Voc.	O man.	Voc.	O men.
Abl.	From a man.	Abl.	From men.

NOTE 1.—*Penny*, in the singular number, makes *pence* in the plural. But from several particular silver coins which speak their own value, the word *pence* is made a singular number, and its plural becomes *pences*. Thus, in the singular number we say, one *silver pence*, one *fourpence*, one *threepence*, and one *twopence*; but in the plural number, two or more *silvers*, *fourpences*, *threepences*, and *twopences*.

2.—A *penny*, when spoken of a *silver penny*, makes *pennies* in the plural: thus we say in the singular number, one *silver penny*, but in the plural, two or more *silver pennies*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is an *adjective*?

A. It is a word that expresses the quality or manner of a thing; as, *good*, *bad*, *great*, *small*.

Q. Where is the adjective to be placed?

A. Before its substantive; as, a *good boy*. Yet sometimes

when there are more adjectives than one joined together, or one adjective with other words depending on it, the adjective may be set after the substantive; as, "A general both *wise* and *valiant*: a man *skilful* in numbers."

Q. What do you observe of two substantives put together in composition.

A. The first takes to itself the nature of an adjective, and is commonly joined to the following substantive by a hyphen; as, a *sea-fish*.

Q. How are substantives and adjectives declined together?

A. Thus:

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	A good boy.	Nom.	The good boys.
Gen.	Of a good boy.	Gen.	Of good boys.
Dat.	To a good boy.	Dat.	To good boys.
Acc.	The good boy.	Acc.	The good boys.
Voc.	O good boy.	Voc.	O good boys.
Abl.	From a good boy.	Abl.	From good boys.

OF THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is meant by *comparison*?

A. It is the variation of a word by degrees, according to the quantity of its signification.

Q. What adjectives admit of comparison?

A. All those whose signification may increase, or be diminished: none else.

Q. How many *degrees of comparison* are there?

A. Three: the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

Q. What is the *positive* degree?

A. The positive degree mentioneth the thing absolutely, without any increase or diminution; as, *long, short, wise*.

Q. What is the *comparative* degree?

A. The comparative somewhat increaseth or diminisheth its positive in signification; as, *longer, or more long; shorter, or more short; wiser, or more wise*.

Q. What is the *superlative* degree?

A. The superlative increaseth or diminisheth the signification of its positive to the utmost degree; as, *longest, or most long; shortest, or most short; wisest, or most wise*.

Q. Are all adjectives that admit of any comparison compared thus?

A. No: some adjectives are irregular; as, *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; much, more, most; little, less, least*.

CHAP. IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

Q. **WHAT** is a *pronoun*?

A. A pronoun is a part of speech that supplieth the place of a noun.

Q. How many things belong to a pronoun?

A. There belong to a pronoun, *number, case, gender, person, and declension.*

Q. How many kinds of pronouns are there?

A. Two: substantive and adjective.

Q. Which are the *pronouns substantive*?

A. These: *I, thou, or you; he, she, it; and their plurals, we, ye or you, they.*

Q. Which are the *pronouns adjective*?

A. *My, mine; thy, thine; our, ours; your, yours; who, which, what; this, that; same; himself, herself, itself, &c.*

Q. What is the use of these pronouns adjective?

A. By some a *question* is asked; as, "*Who teacheth me?*" *What* new method is this?" By others we learn the *true possessor* of a thing; as, "*This is my book.*" By some we call to mind something that is *past*; as, "*This is the book which* [book] *I lent you.*" By others we *demonstrate* our meaning; as, "*What I said to John, the same I say to you, Live well.*"

Q. What pronouns are of the *first person*?

A. *I and we.*

Q. What pronouns are of the *second person*?

A. *Thou or you, ye or you.* The rest are of the *third.*

Q. How is the pronoun *I* declined?

A. Thus:

	Singular.
Nom.	<i>I.</i>
Gen.	<i>Of me.</i>
Dat.	<i>To me.</i>
Acc.	<i>Me.</i>
Voc.	<i>Is wanting.</i>
Abl.	<i>From me.</i>

	Plural.
Nom.	<i>We.</i>
Gen.	<i>Of us.</i>
Dat.	<i>To us.</i>
Acc.	<i>Us.</i>
Voc.	<i>Is wanting.</i>
Abl.	<i>From us.</i>

Q. How is the pronoun *thou* or *you* declined?

A. Thus:

	Singular.
Nom.	<i>Thou, or you.</i>
Gen.	<i>Of thee, or of you.</i>
Dat.	<i>To thee, or to you.</i>
Acc.	<i>Thee, or you.</i>
Voc.	<i>O thou, or you.</i>
Abl.	<i>From ye, or from you.</i>

	Plural.
Nom.	<i>Ye, or you.</i>
Gen.	<i>Of you.</i>
Dat.	<i>To you.</i>
Acc.	<i>Ye, or O you.</i>
Voc.	<i>O ye, or you.</i>
Abl.	<i>From you.</i>

Q. How are the pronouns *he, she, it*, declined?

A. Thus:

	Singular.				Plural.	
Nom.	He.	She.	It.	Nom.	They.	
Gen.	Of him.	Of her.	Of it.	Gen.	Of them.	
Dat.	To him.	To her.	To it.	Dat.	To them.	
Acc.	Him.	Her.	It.	Acc.	Them.	
Voc.	<i>Is wanting.</i>	<i>Is wanting.</i>	<i>Is wanting.</i>	Voc.	<i>Is wanting.</i>	
Abl.	From him.	From her.	From it.	Abl.	From them.	

NOTE.—*His, hers, its, and theirs*, being pronouns possessives, are frequently used for the genitive cases of *he, she, it*, and *they*.

CHAP. V.

OF A VERB.

Q. **W**HAT is a verb?

A. A verb is a part of speech that betokeneth being; as, *I live*: doing; as, *I love*: or suffering; as, *I am loved*.

Q. How many kinds of verbs are there?

A. Three: *active, passive, and neuter*.

Q. What is a verb *active*?

A. A verb active is a word that denoteth action, but in such a manner as to admit after it the accusative case of the thing it acts upon; as, *I loved him*.

Q. What is a verb *passive*?

A. A verb passive betokeneth suffering; as, *I am loved*.

Q. What is a verb *neuter*?

A. A verb neuter signifies the state or being, and sometimes the action of a person or thing; but has no noun after it to denote the subject of action.

Q. How many different ways is a verb neuter expressed?

A. Two ways: sometimes actively; as, *I fight*; and sometimes passively; as, *I am sick*.

Q. How many things belong to a verb?

A. Four: *mood, tense, number, and person*.

OF THE MOODS.

Q. What is a *mood*?

A. It is the manner by which a verb shows its signification.

Q. How many moods are there?

A. Six: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Q. How are these moods known?

A. 1. The *Indicative Mood* directly declareth a thing true or false; as, *I read*: or else asketh a question; as, *Do I read?*

2. The *Imperative Mood* biddeth, or commandeth; as, *Read thou.*

3. The *Optative Mood* willeth or desireth; as, *I wish I could read.*

4. The *Potential Mood* showeth power, or the want of it; and is known by these signs, *may, can, might, would, should, could, or ought*; as, *I can work or play, just as I please; John would play, but his master will not let him*

5. The *Subjunctive Mood* is conditional, having always a conjunction joined to it; as, *When I can love; or, If I may read.*

6. The *Infinitive Mood* affirmeth nothing, but signifieth indefinitely; having neither number, nor person, nor nominative case before it; and it is commonly known by this sign *to* before it; as, *To love.*

Q. Of what do moods consist?

A. Of tenses.

OF THE TENSES.

Q. What is a *tense*?

A. It is the distinction of time.

Q. How many tenses are there?

A. Three: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present,} \\ \text{Past,} \\ \text{To come,} \end{array} \right\} \text{viz. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present Tense,} \\ \text{Preterperfect Tense, and the} \\ \text{Future Tense.} \end{array} \right.$

There is also another division of time after this manner: the *Preterperfect Tense* is subdivided into the *Preterimperfect Tense*, or the time not perfectly past; and the *Preterpluperfect Tense*, or the time long past.

And to these may be added, what the Greeks call a *Second Future*.

Q. How is the *Present Tense* known?

A. It is known by these signs, *do, dost, does, doth*; and speaketh of an action now doing, but not finished; as, *I do read*; that is, *I have not yet done reading.*

Q. How is the *Preterperfect Tense* known?

A. It is known by these signs, *have, hast, hath, and has*; and speaketh of the time perfectly past, and of the action finished, without regard to any thing else; as, *I have read, or quite done reading.*

Q. How is the *Preterimperfect Tense* known?

A. By the signs *did* and *didst*, and speaketh also of the time past, but shows that something was then a doing, but not finished at that time which we speak of; as, *I did read while you were at play.*

Q. How is the *Preterpluperfect Tense* known?

A. By the signs *had* and *hadst*, and speaketh also of the time past, but shows that something had been done before another thing that was done and past; as, *I had read an hour before I wrote my exercise.*

Q. How is the *First Future Tense* known?

A. The first future tense is known by the signs *shall* and *will*; and speaketh of a short space of time to come; as, *I will read presently. You shall write to-morrow.*

Q. How is the *Second Future Tense* known?

A. The second future tense is known by the sign *shall* or *will* hereafter, and speaketh of a long space of time to come; as, *I shall read hereafter.*

OF THE NUMBER OF VERBS.

Q. How many numbers are there in verbs?

A. Two: the *singular* and the *plural*.

Q. How do you know the number of the verb?

A. By the number of its nominative case.

Q. Have all verbs numbers?

A. All but verbs of the infinitive mood, which have no number, because they admit of no nominative case.

OF THE PERSON OF VERBS.

Q. How are verbs otherwise divided?

A. Into *personals* and *impersonals*.

Q. What is a verb *personal*?

A. Any verb that will admit the pronouns, *I, thou, he, she*; and their plurals, *we, ye* or *they*, before it.

Q. What is a verb *impersonal*?

A. It is an absolute verb, which hath only one person; and therefore can only admit of the pronoun *it* before it; as, *it raineth; it freezeth; it is hot; it is cold.*

Q. How many kinds of impersonals are there?

A. Two: active; as, *it rains*; passive; as *it is warm*.

OF THE HELPING VERBS.

Q. What is a *helping* verb?

A. It is a verb that is prefixed to another verb, to denote or signify the time, or the mood, or the manner of the verb.

Q. Which are the helping verbs?

A. Do, dost, does, doth, did, didst, have, hast, has, hath, had, hadst, will, wilt, shall, shalt, may, mayst, can, canst, might, mightst, would, wouldst, should, shouldst, could, couldst, ought, oughtst, let, am, are, is, was, were, been, and be.

Of the Formation of the Verb Active,—To educate.

Q. Conjugate the verb active, to educate, through mood and tense.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING. I educate *or* do educate; thou educatest *or* dost educate, *or* you educate *or* do educate; he educateth, educates, *or* doth *or* does educate.—PLUR. We educate *or* do educate; ye *or* you educate, *or* do educate; they educate *or* do educate.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I have educated; thou hast, *or* you have educated; he hath *or* has educated.—PLUR. We have educated; ye *or* you have educated; they have educated.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I educated *or* did educate; thou educatedst *or* didst educate, *or* you educated *or* did educate; he educated *or* did educate.—PLUR. We educated *or* did educate; ye *or* you educated, *or* did educate; they educated *or* did educate.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I had educated; thou hadst *or* you had educated; he had educated.—PLUR. We had educated; ye *or* you had educated; they had educated.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SING. I shall *or* will educate; thou shalt *or* wilt, *or* you shall *or* will educate; he shall *or* will educate.—PLUR. We shall *or* will educate; ye *or* you shall *or* will educate; they shall *or* will educate.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SING. I shall *or* will educate hereafter; thou shalt *or* wilt, *or* you shall *or* will educate hereafter; he shall *or* will educate hereafter.—PLUR. We shall *or* will educate hereafter; ye *or* you shall *or* will educate hereafter; they shall *or* will educate hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING. Educate thou; let him educate.—PLUR. Let us educate; educate ye; let them educate.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING. I may *or* can educate; thou mayest *or* canst, *or* you may *or* can educate; he may *or* can educate.—PLUR. We may *or* can educate; ye *or* you may *or* can educate; they may *or* can educate.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I might *or* could have educated; thou mightst *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could have educated; he might *or* could have educated.—PLUR. We might *or* could have educated; ye *or* you might *or* could have educated; they might *or* could have educated.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I might *or* could educate; thou mightst *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could educate; he might *or* could educate.—PLUR. We might *or* could educate; ye *or* you might *or* could educate; they might *or* could educate.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I might *or* could have had educated; thou mightst *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could have had educated; ~~he~~ might *or* could have had educated.—**PLUR.** We might *or* could have had educated; ye *or* you might *or* could have had educated; they might *or* could have had educated.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE *is wanting.*

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SING. I may *or* can educate hereafter; thou mayst *or* canst, *or* you may *or* can educate hereafter; he may *or* can educate hereafter.—**PLUR.** We may *or* can educate hereafter; ye *or* you may *or* can educate hereafter; they may *or* can educate hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an adverb of wishing to the Potential Mood; as, *O that I might educate, &c.*

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a conjunction to the Potential Mood; as, *If I could educate, &c.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense, To educate.

Preterperfect tense, To have educated.

Preterimperfect tense

Preterpluperfect tense

First future tense

Second future tense, To educate hereafter.

} are wanting.

PARTICIPLE of the present tense, Educating.

Of the Formation of the Verb Passive,—To be educated.

Q. How is the *verb passive* conjugated?

A. By the help of the verb *am* or *be*, and their derivatives.

Q. Give an example.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING. I am educated; thou art *or* you are educated; he is educated.—**PLUR.** We are educated; ye *or* you are educated; they are educated.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I have been educated; thou hast *or* you have been educated; he hath *or* has been educated.—**PLUR.** We have been educated; ye *or* you have been educated; they have been educated.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I was educated; thou wast *or* you was educated; he was educated.—**PLUR.** We were educated; ye *or* you were educated; they were educated.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I had been educated; thou hadst *or* you had been educated; he had been educated.—**PLUR.** We had been educated; ye *or* you had been educated; they had been educated.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SING. I shall or will be educated; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will be educated; he shall or will be educated.—PLUR. We shall or will be educated; ye or you shall or will be educated; they shall or will be educated.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

I shall or will be educated hereafter; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will be educated hereafter; he shall or will be educated hereafter.—PLUR. We shall or will be educated hereafter; ye or you shall or will be educated hereafter; they shall or will be educated hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING. Be thou educated; let him be educated.—PLUR. Let us be educated; be ye educated; let them be educated.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING. I may or can be educated; thou mayst or canst, or you may or can be educated; he may or can be educated.—PLUR. We may or can be educated; ye or you may or can be educated; they may or can be educated.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I might or could have been educated; thou mightst or couldst, or you might or could have been educated; he might or could have been educated.—PLUR. We might or could have been educated; ye or you might or could have been educated; they might or could have been educated.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I might or could be educated; thou mightst or couldst, or you might or could be educated; he might or could be educated.—PLUR. We might or could be educated; ye or you might or could be educated; they might or could be educated.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SING. I might or could have had been educated; thou mightst or couldst, or you might or could have had been educated; he might or could have had been educated.—PLUR. We might or could have had been educated; ye or you might or could have had been educated; they might or could have had been educated.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE is wanting.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SING. I may or can be educated hereafter; thou mayst or canst, or you may or can be educated hereafter; he may or can be educated hereafter.—PLUR. We may or can be educated hereafter; ye or you may or can be educated hereafter; they may or can be educated hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an adverb of wishing to the Potential Mood; as, *O that I can be educated!* or *O that I could be educated, &c.*

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a conjunction to the Potential Mood; as, *If I could be educated, &c.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense, To be educated.

Preterperfect tense, To have been educated.

Preterimperfect tense

Preterpluperfect tense } are wanting.

First future tense

Second future tense, To be educated hereafter.

PARTICIPLE of the *preter tense*, Educated.

Q. How are *verb neutlers* formed?

A. Some like verbs active, and some like verbs passive.

Q. How are *verbs impersonal* formed?

A. Impersonals are formed throughout all moods and tenses in the third person singular only.

Q. Give an example of the formation of the verb impersonal active, *It rains*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense, It rains, or doth or does rain, or it raineth.

Preterperfect tense, It hath rained.

Preterimperfect tense, It rained, or did rain.

Preterpluperfect tense, It had rained.

First future tense, It shall or will rain.

Second future tense, It shall or will rain hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—Let it rain.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present tense, It may or can rain.

Preterperfect tense, It might or could have rained.

Preterimperfect tense, It might or could rain.

Preterpluperfect tense, It might or could have rained.

First future tense is wanting.

Second future tense, It may or can rain hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an adverb of wishing to the Potential Mood; as, *O that it might rain, &c.*

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a conjunction to the Potential Mood; as, *If it might rain, &c.*

THE INFINITIVE MOOD is wanting.

Q. Give an example of the formation of the verb impersonal passive, *It is reported*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense, It is reported.

Preterperfect tense, It hath or has been reported.

Preterimperfect tense, It was reported.

Preterpluperfect tense, It had been reported.

First future tense, It shall or will be reported.

Second future tense, It shall or will be reported hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD—Let it be reported.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present tense, It may or can be reported.

Preterperfect tense, It might or could have been reported.

Preterimperfect tense, It might or could be reported.

Preterpluperfect tense, It might or could have had been reported.

First future tense is wanting.

Second future tense, It may or can be reported hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an adverb of wishing to the Potential Mood; as, *O that it might be reported!*

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a conjunction to the Potential Mood; as, *If it might be reported.*

THE INFINITIVE MOOD is wanting.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

Q. WHAT is a *participle*?

A. A participle is a part of speech formed of, or derived from a verb, and signifies *being, doing, or suffering*, as a verb does.

Q. How many participles are there?

A. Two: the active participle, that ends in *ing*; as, *loving*; and the passive participle, that ends in *d, t, or n*; as, *loved, taught, slain*.

CHAP. VII.

OF AN ADVERB.

Q. WHAT is an *adverb*?

A. An adverb is a part of speech commonly set before a verb, either to declare and fix the meaning thereof, or to give some force and distinction thereto; as, "*There is sorrow where there is pain.*"

Q. Which are adverbs?

A. These following most commonly occur—"Already, always, as, asunder, by-and-by, by, or hard by, downward, elsewhere, enough, ever, far, hence, henceforth, here, hereafter, heretofore, hither, how, how great, how many, how much, indeed, nay, never, no, not, now, nowhere, often, oftentimes, peradventure, perhaps, rather, seldom, so, then, thence, there, thither, to-day, to-morrow, very, upward, when, whence, where, whither, yea, yes, yesterday, yesternight."

Q. Are not some adverbs compared?

A. Yes: especially adverbs in *ly*; as, *wisely, more wisely, very wisely.*

CHAP. VIII.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

Q. WHAT is a *conjunction*?

A. A conjunction is a part of speech that joins words and sentences together; shows the reason of a thing, or lays the subject under a condition.

Q. How many sorts of conjunctions are there?

A. Many: but the chief are, *copulatives*, *disjunctives*, *casuals*, and *conditionals*.

Q. What is the use of the conjunction *copulative*?

A. It joins both the words and the sense of a sentence; as, *I study*, and *Peter plays*.

Q. What is the use of a *disjunctive*?

A. It joins words, but disjoins the sense; as, *I* or *Peter shall be punished*.

Q. What is the use of a *casual*?

A. It shows the cause or reason of a thing; as, *I do study*, that *I may be learned*.

Q. What is the use of a *conditional*?

A. It renders the speech doubtful; as, *If the sky fall, we shall catch larks*.

Q. Give me a list of the principal conjunctions.

A. Also, although, and, as, because, but, either, except, for, howsoever, if, likewise, moreover, namely, neither, nevertheless, nor, or, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, wherefore, whether, whither.

CHAP. IX.

OF A PREPOSITION.

Q. WHAT is a *preposition*?

A. A preposition is a part of speech regularly set before a word of another part of speech, either separated from it, or joined to it, to signify its rest, alteration, and manner of motion.

Q. Give an example.

A. "Alexander travelled into Persia:" here, *into* is the preposition separated from the noun. But in this, "The conclusion will show the matter," the preposition *con* is joined to *clusion*.

Q. By what name do you call the preposition that stands separate?

A. It is called *apposition*.

Q. How call you that preposition which is joined to the noun?

A. It is called *composition*.

Q. Which are the prepositions set separate, or by apposition?

A. They are these that follow: Above, about, after, against, among *or* amongst, at, before, behind, before *or* in presence of, beneath, below, between, betwixt, beyond, on this side, by *or* through, beside, for, from, in, into, on *or* upon, over, off, out *or* out of, to *or* unto, towards, under, up, with, within, without.

Q. Which are the prepositions joined or set in composition?

A. These that follow; which are proper to the English tongue only.

1. *A*, which is used for *on* or *in*; as, *afoot* for on foot; *abed* for in bed: though it is sometimes redundant; as in *abide* for bide; *awake* for wake.

2. *Be*, which is used for about; as, *besprinkle*, i. e. to sprinkle about: for *in*; as, *betimes*, i. e. in time *or* early: for *before*; as, to *bespeak*, i. e. to speak for, &c.

3. *Counter*, which signifies opposition *or* contrariety; as, *counterbalance*, *counterscarp*, *counterfeit*.

4. *For*, which signifies negation or privation; as, *to forbid*, *to forsake*.

5. *Fore*, which signifies before; as, *to foresee*, *to foretel*.

6. *Mis*, which denotes defect or error; as, *misdeed*, *mistake*.

7. *Over*, which signifies eminency or superiority; as, *to overcome*, *to oversee*. It denotes also excess; as, *overhasty*.

8. *Out*, which signifies excess, excellency, or superiority; as, *to outdo*, *to outrun*, *outwit*.

9. *Un*, which denotes negation and contrariety; as, *unpleasant*, *unworthy*: also, dissolution; as, *to unsay*, *to undo*.

10. *Up*, which denotes motion upwards, or places and things that lie upwards; as, *upland*, *upside*.

11. *Sur*, which signifies on, over, and upon, derived from the Latin *super*; as, *surface*.

12. *With*, which signifies against, or opposition; as, *to withstand*, i. e. to stand against. Sometimes it signifies from, or back; as, *to withhold*, *to withdraw*.

Q. Which are the prepositions in composition borrowed from the Latin?

A. 1. *A*, and *ab*, whose natural signification is from, of, and out of: but compounded with an English word, serve either to denote excess; as, *about*, *afore*, *abhor*, *abuse*, *abroad*: or else to signify separation; as, *to abstain*, *to abolish*.

2. *Ad*, which signifies to, or at; as, *advocate*, *advent*.
3. *Ante*, which signifies before; as, *antecedent*, *antedate*.
4. *Circum*, which signifies about; as, *circumlocution*, *circumvallation*, *circumscribe*.
5. *Co*, *col*, *com*, and *con*, for *cum*, signify with, or together; as, *copartner*, *colloquy*, *commerce*, *convocation*.
6. *Contra*, which signifies against, and denotes opposition or contrariety; as, *to contradict*.
7. *De*, which signifies a kind of motion from; as, *decant*, *detract*, *deduce*, and so is properly used to extend the sense of a word; as, *to demonstrate*, *to deplore*. It also denotes contrariety; as, *demerit*.
8. *Di*, which serves to extend, stretch out, or lessen the sense of the word it is compounded with; as, *to direct*, *diminish*, *dilate*.
9. *Dis*, which signifies separation, difference, or diversity; giving a signification contrary to the primitive usage of the word it is compounded with; as, *to disagree*, *to discharge*.
10. *E* or *ex*, which signifies out, out of; as, *even*, the falling out; *to eject*, i.e. to cast out; *to exclude*, i.e. to shut out.
11. *Extra*, which signifies beyond, over and above; as *extraragant*, *extraordinary*.
12. *In* or *im*, which generally denotes the position or disposition, or an action whereby one thing is, as it were, put into another; as, *to import*, *to impale*: or the impression whereby the thing receives such and such a form; as, *to incline*. It likewise denotes want or imperfection, as *implore*, *importune*, *impoverish*, *impotent*, &c.; greatness or largeness, as *immense*, *immensity*; likeness, as *imitate*, *imitation*; unchangeableness, as *immutable*; purity, as *immaculate*, i.e. unspotted; hinderance, as *impede*, i.e. to stop; force as *to impel*, i.e. to drive forward; accusation, as *to impeach*; pride, as *imperious*; violence, as *impetuous*; confinement, as *immure*, i.e. to shut up between two walls. It is also used at the beginning of words to denote privation, and gives a contrary sense to the word it is compounded with; as, *indecent*, *inhuman*, *injustice*, *imprudent*, *imperfect*, *impenitent*. Also in one word, where *in* is changed into *ig*; as, *ignoble*.

NOTE.—In words derived from the French, instead of *in*, we commonly use *en*; as, *to enrage*; but then it never denotes privation.

13. *Inter*, which signifies between; as, *to interrene*, *to interrupt*; but in *interdict*, it signifies as much as for, in *forbid*. Sometimes we use *enter*, in words derived from the French.

14. *Intro*, which signifies within; as, *to introduce*.

15. *Ob*, which signifies against; as, *obstacle*, *to oppose*.

16. *Per*, which signifies through, and denotes a certain degree of excellence or excess; as, *perfect*, *perforate*, *persecute*.

17. *Post*, which signifies after; as, *postscript*.

18. *Pre*, which signifies before; as, *premeditate*, *to pre-engage*, *preface*.

19. *Pro*, which signifies for or forth; but it has also a great many other senses; as, *to profess*, *protect*, *pronounce*, *prorogue*.

20. *Preter*, which signifies against; as, *preternatural*.

21. *Re*, which generally implies a repeated action; as, *to repeat*, *reckange*. Sometimes it denotes opposition; as, *to repulse*. Sometimes it denotes only the enlarging the sense of the simple verb; as, *repose*, *repast*: sometimes it signifies the changing one thing or state into another; as, *reduce*, *reduction*: sometimes it denotes contrariety; as, *reverse*: sometimes honour and esteem; as, *regard*, *respect*: and sometimes dislike and disesteem; as, *reproach*, *reject*, *rejection*.

22. *Retro*, which signifies backward; as, *retrospect*, *retrograde motion*.

23. *Se*, which signifies without, or by itself; as, *secure*, *separate*, *seclude*.

24. *Sub*, which signifies under; as, *to subscribe*.

25. *Subter*, which also signifies under; as, *subterfuge*, i.e. a refuge under.

26. *Super*, which signifies upon, over, or above; as, *supercription*, *superfluous*.

27. *Trans*, which signifies over or beyond; as, *to transport*, *to transgress*: sometimes it signifies the moving from one place to another; as, *to transplant*, *to transpose*: sometimes it denotes the changing of one thing into another; as, *to transform*, *transubstantiation*.

Q. Which are the prepositions in composition derived from the Greek?

A. 1. *A*, which signifies privation; as, *anonymous*, *anarchy*.

2. *Amphi*, which signifies on both sides and about; as, *amphibious*, *amphitheatre*, *amphibology*.

3. *Anta* and *anti*, which signify against; as, *antagonist*, *antichrist*.

4. *Hyper*, which signifies over and above; as, *hyperbole*.

5. *Hypo*, which signifies under; as, *hypocrisy*.

6. *Meta*, which signifies beyond, or else denotes the changing of one thing into another; as, *metaphor*, *metamorphosis*.

7. *Peri*, which signifies about; as, *periodical*, *periphery*.

8. *Syn*, which signifies with, or together; as, *synod*, *syntar*.

CHAP. X.

OF AN INTERJECTION.

Q. **WHAT** is an *interjection*?

A. An interjection is a part of speech, which denoteth a sudden passion of the mind, without the help of any other words; and, therefore, interjections are as various as the sudden passions of the mind themselves; as, *ho, brave boys! here is good news!*

Q. Which are the interjections?

A. These following are some of them: "Ah! alack! alas! away! fie! foh! good lack! good sir! ha! ha! he! ha! heigh! hem! ho! how now! hush! O! oh! O brave! O strange! O ho! pish! sirrah! soho! so! tush! well-done! well-said! whoo! wo!"

CHAP. XI.

OF THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

Q. **WHAT** is the *derivation of words*?

A. It shows how every word may be formed in its proper case, mood, tense, and quality.

Q. How is the genitive case singular formed without the preposition *of* prefixed?

A. By putting *'s* to the substantive of the possessor; as, *the master's eye*, i. e. the eye of the master, makes the horse fat.

NOTE 1.—That the possessor, or the thing possessed, with this termination *'s*, may be accounted either a substantive of the genitive singular, or an adjective possessive; as, *My master's son*, where *master's* is an adjective possessive; which may be properly rendered otherwise by the genitive case, *The son of my master*.

2.—It must nevertheless be carefully observed, that the single *s*, added to the end of a word, which before ended in *e*, does not make such a word a genitive case, or an adjective possessive: neither does it add any syllable to the word; for the *e*, to which it is added, is cast away in the pronunciation, and the *s* only adds to the number of that word, and is sounded together with the last consonant thereof; as in the words, *share, shares; trade, trades; spade, spades*, &c.: except where the words end in *ye*, as *cage, cages*; or *se*, as *case, cases*; or *ce*, as *lace, laces*.

Q. How are verbs derived from other parts of speech?

A. Many substantives, and sometimes adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, become verbs, by prefixing the sign *to* before them, or by adding the termination *en* to be adjective; as, from a *house*, comes *to house*; from *warm*, *to warm*; from *hard*, *to harden*.

Q. Do not substantives come sometimes from verbs?

A. Yes: almost every verb has some substantive coming from it: for by the addition of *er* to the ending of the present tense comes a substantive, signifying the agent or doer, which is therefore called a verbal noun; as, from *to hear*, comes a *hearer*; from *to carry*, a *carrier*.

NOTE.—Some substantives are formed from verbs, by the addition of *or* to the ending of the present tense; as, from *to govern*, comes a *governor*; from *to solicit*, a *solicitor*; from *to possess*, a *possessor*; from *to sail*, a *sailor*; also, from *to contribute*, comes a *contributor*; and from *to survive*, a *survivor*; dropping the *e*.

Q. Are not adjectives sometimes formed from substantives?

A. Yes: 1. By adding the termination *y*, are formed adjectives of plenty or of abounding; as, from *health*, comes *healthy*; from *wealth*, *wealthy*.

2. By adding the termination *en*, are formed adjectives that signify the matter out of which any thing is made; as, from *ash*, comes *ashen*; from *birch*, *birchen*; from *oak*, *oaken*, &c.: as, “An *oaken stick*, a *birchen broom*.”

3. By the termination *ful*, are formed adjectives denoting fulness; as, from *joy*, comes *joyful*; from *youth*, *youthful*; from *sin*, *sinful*; also, from *abash*, *bashful*, &c.

4. By adding the termination *some*, are formed adjectives denoting much the same; as from *trouble*, comes *troublesome*; from *game*, *game-some*, &c.; though sometimes the *e* is left out.

5. By adding the termination *less*, are formed adjectives signifying want; as, from *worth*, comes *worthless*; from *help*, *helpless*; from *tooth*, *toothless*, &c.

NOTE.—The same thing is also signified by *un*, *in*, or *im*, prefixed to adjectives; as, *unpleasant*, *indecent*, *improper*, &c.

6. By adding the termination *ly*, are formed adjectives which denote likeness; as from *man* comes *manly*; from *God*, *godly*; also, from *to fit*, comes *fitly*; from *certain*, *certainly*, &c.

7. By adding the termination *ish*, are formed adjectives denoting the same thing; as, from *wolf* comes *wolfish*; from *child*, *childish*; *sheep*, *sheepish*, &c. Also, from *book*, comes *bookish*; and from *tickle*, *ticklish*.

NOTE 1.—From adjectives, by adding the same termination, are formed adjectives diminutive; as, from *green*, comes *greenish*; *soft*, *softish*; *hard*, *hardish*, &c.

2.—There are also some national names which end in *ish*; as, *English*, *Spanish*, *Danish*, &c.; and in *ic*, as, *Britannic*, *Germanic*, &c.

Q. By what other means are words derived from their primitives?

A. By adding *-ship*, *-dom*, *-rick*, *-wick*, *-ness*, *-head*, *-hood*.

1. Words ending in *-ship* denote office, employment, or condition; as, *stewardship*, *fellowship*, *lordship*, &c.

2. Words ending in *-dom* signify office or charge, with power and dominion, or without them; as, *popedom*, *kingdom*. Also, they signify the state, condition, quality, property, and place in which a person exercises his power; as, *freedom*, *thraldom*, *whoredom*, *wisdom*, *dukedom*, &c.

3. Words ending in *-ric* and *-wick* denote office and dominion; as, *bishoprick, bailywick*.

NOTE.—*-ment* and *-age* are purely French terminations; have the same meaning with us as with them, and scarcely ever occur but in words derived from that language; as, *commandment, usage*.

4. Substantives ending in *-ness* signify the essence of the thing, and are formed from adjectives; as, from *white*, comes *whiteness*; from *hard*, *hardness*, &c.

NOTE.—These are called *abstract nouns*.

5. Nouns that end in *-hood* and *-hood* denote the state, condition, and quality of a thing or person; as, *Godhead, manhood, widowhood, brotherhood, livelihood*, &c.

NOTE.—There are also substantives (derived from adjectives and verbs) which are made by adding the ending *-th*, with some small change; as, from *long*, comes *length*; *strong, strength*; *warm, warmth*; *moon, month*, &c. Also, from *to die*, comes *death*; from *grow*, *growth*, &c.

OF SUBSTANTIVES DIMINUTIVE.

Q. What is a *substantive diminutive*?

A. It is another method of derivation, by which a noun is formed to lessen the sense of its primitive word; as, from *lamb*, comes *lambkin*, which is a little lamb.

CHAP. XII.

OF THE SYNTAX.

Q. **WHAT** is *syntax*?

A. It is the disposing of words in their right case, gender, number, person, mood, tense, and place, in a sentence.

Q. Give an example.

A. *Good boys are not beaten*. Here the words are placed according to syntax: whereas should I say, *Beaten not are boys good*, it would be unintelligible, because there is no syntax in this sentence.

Q. How many kinds of sentences are there?

A. Two: simple and compound.

Q. What is a *simple sentence*?

A. It is that wherein there is but one verb, and one nominative word of the subject, either expressed or understood; as, *The boy reads*.

Q. What is a *compound sentence*?

A. It is two simple sentences joined together by a conjunction, or by a relative; as, *who, which, that*; or by a comparative word; as, *so as, such, so many, as many more than*; thus, "I am diligent, and you are negligent."—"He is a naughty boy, who deserves correction."

Q. What do you mean by a nominative word?

A. The word that goes before the verb, and answers to the question *who* or *what*; as, *Boys play*. Where it may be asked, *Who do play?* answer, *boys*.

Q. Does the nominative case or word always go before the verb?

A. Yes; except when a question is asked, and then the nominative case follows the verb, or more commonly the sign of the verb; as, *Did John go to London?* *Do I neglect my business?*

Q. What is the construction of the verb with the nominative word?

A. The verb must be of the same number and person with the nominative word; as, *I stand, thou standest, he standeth: not I standest, thou standeth, he stand.*

Q. Is the nominative case to the verb always a substantive?

A. No: sometimes the infinitive mood stands for the nominative word; as, *To lie is shameful*. And sometimes a whole clause aforegoing; as, *To rise betimes in the morning, is the most wholesome thing in the world*.

Q. If two or more substantives singular come together, how must the verb be put?

A. In the plural number; as, *Peter and John fight*.

Q. What number is the verb put in when it follows a noun of multitude?

A. It may be put in the plural when circumstances absolutely determine the case to be more than one; but it is most commonly of the singular number; as, *The multitude is very noisy. The heap is removed*.

Q. Of what case must those nouns be which follow verbs, and are governed by them?

A. Sometimes the genitive; as, *Take pity of me*: sometimes the dative; as, *I gave a book to the master*: and sometimes the accusative; as, *I love my master*.

Q. What is the construction of the vocative?

A. The vocative is no part of the sentence, but only the person to whom the sentence is addressed, and is always of the second person singular or plural; as, *John, where have you been that you have stayed so long?* *Ladies, why do ye ~~not~~ mind your writing?*

Q. Of what is the ablative case governed?

A. The ablative is always governed of some preposition, expressed or understood; such as *in, with, through, for, from, by, and than*; as, *He took it from me. He went with ~~you~~.*

CHAP. XIII.

OF TRANSPOSITION.

Q. **WHAT** is *transposition*?

A. It is the *placing* of words out of their natural order, to render the sound of them more agreeable to the ear.

EXAMPLE.—It cannot be avoided, but that scandals will arise, and differences will grow in the church of God, so long as there is wickedness on earth, or malice in hell.

TRANSPPOSED.—It cannot be avoided, so long as there is wickedness on earth, or malice in hell, but that scandals will arise, and differences will grow in the church of God.

NOTE.—Where the natural order of the words is smooth and grateful to the ear, they ought not to be transposed, unless in poetry; and there only where the necessity of the verse requires it.

CHAP. XIV.

OF THE ELLIPSIS.

Q. **WHAT** is an *ellipsis*?

A. The leaving out of words in a sentence.

Q. Upon what account may words be left out?

A. 1. When a word has been mentioned just before, and may be supposed to be kept in mind. Therefore in a relative sentence, the antecedent, or foregoing word, is seldom repeated; as, "I bought the books, which [*books*] I read."

2. When any word is to be immediately mentioned, if it can be well understood, it ought to be left out in the former part; as, "Drink ye red [*wine*] or white wine."

3. When the thought is expressed by some other means; as, pointing to a man, you need not say, "Who is that man?" but, "Who is that?"

4. Those words which, upon the mentioning of others, must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; as, "When you come to St. Paul's [*Church*], then turn to the left [*hand*]."

5. *Thing* and *act* are frequently left out when they may be understood; as, "It is hard [*i.e. a hard thing*] to travel through the snow." "It is easy [*i.e. an easy thing or act*] to do so."

6. The conjunction *that* is often left out in a compound sentence; as, "I desire [*that*] you would write for me."

7. The relatives *that*, *which*, *who*, *whom*, may be left out; as, "There goes the man [*that or whom*] I beat yesterday."—"Is this the man you spoke of? *i.e. of whom ye spoke?*"

8. Sometimes a whole sentence is left out; as, "It is our duty to pay a respect and deference to all those that are virtuous and courageous: so [*it is our duty to pay a respect and deference*] to those also, who bear any office or command in the state."

CHAP. XV.

OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A. or <i>Ans.</i> Answer	<i>Dan.</i> Daniel
<i>A.B.</i> <i>Artium Baccalaureus</i> , Bachelor of Arts	<i>Dec.</i> or <i>Ides</i> , December
<i>Abp.</i> Archbishop	<i>Dep.</i> Deputy
<i>A.C.</i> After Christ	<i>Deut.</i> Deuteronomy
<i>Acc^t.</i> Account	<i>Do.</i> <i>Ditto</i> , the same
<i>A.D.</i> <i>Anno Domini</i> , in the Year of our Lord	<i>Dr.</i> Doctor, Debtor
<i>Adm^l.</i> Admiral	<i>Dnts.</i> Pennyweights
<i>Adm^{rs}.</i> Administrators	<i>Edm.</i> Edmund
<i>A.M.</i> <i>Artium Magister</i> , Master of Arts; <i>Ante Meridiem</i> , before Noon; and <i>Anno Mundi</i> , in the Year of the World	<i>Edw.</i> Edward
<i>Amst.</i> Amsterdam	<i>c.g.</i> <i>exempli gratia</i> , as for example
<i>Anth.</i> Anthony	<i>Eliz.</i> Elizabeth
<i>Ass.</i> Assigns.	<i>Ep.</i> Epistle
<i>Ast.</i> <i>P.G.C.</i> Astronomy Professor of Gresham College	<i>Eph.</i> Ephesians
<i>Att.</i> Attorney	<i>Esq.</i> Esquire
<i>B.A.</i> Bachelor of Arts	<i>Ex.</i> Example
<i>Bar^t.</i> Baronet	<i>Ex^r.</i> Executor
<i>Barth.</i> Bartholomew	<i>F.A.S.</i> Fellow of the Antiquarian Society
<i>B.C.</i> Before Christ	<i>Feb.</i> February
<i>B.D.</i> <i>Baccalaureus Divinitatis</i> , Ba- chelor of Divinity	<i>F.L.S.</i> Fellow of the Linnæan So- ciety
<i>Benj.</i> Benjamin	<i>F.R.S.</i> <i>Frater Regalis Societatis</i> , Fellow of the Royal Society
<i>Bp.</i> Bishop	<i>F.S.A.</i> Fellow of the Society of Arts
<i>B.V.</i> Blessed Virgin	<i>F.T.C.D.</i> Fellow of Trinity Col- lege, Dublin
<i>C.</i> <i>Cent.</i> <i>Centum</i> , an hundred	<i>Gal.</i> Galatians
<i>Cant.</i> Canticles	<i>Gen.</i> Genesis
<i>Capt.</i> Captain	<i>Gen^l.</i> General
<i>Cat.</i> Catechism	<i>Gen^{mo}.</i> Generalissimo
<i>Chap.</i> Chapter	<i>Gent.</i> Gentleman
<i>Chron.</i> Chronicles	<i>Geo.</i> George
<i>Clem.</i> Clement	<i>Gosp.</i> Gospel
<i>Cler.</i> <i>Clericus</i> , Clergyman	<i>G.R.</i> <i>Georgius Rex</i> , George the King
<i>Co.</i> or <i>Comp.</i> Company	<i>Gr.</i> Grains
<i>Col.</i> Colonel, Colossians	<i>Greg.</i> Gregory
<i>C.P.S.</i> <i>Custos Privati Sigili</i> , Keeper of the Privy Seal	<i>Heb.</i> Hebrews
<i>C.S.</i> <i>Custos Sigili</i> , Keeper of the Seal	<i>Hon.</i> Henry
<i>Cr.</i> Creditor	<i>Hon^{ble}.</i> Honourable
<i>Cur.</i> Curate	<i>Hon^d.</i> Honoured
<i>D.</i> in number 10.	<i>Hon^{rs}.</i> Honours
<i>d.</i> <i>denarius</i> , a penny	<i>H.M.S.</i> His Majesty's Ship
<i>D.D.</i> <i>Doctor Divinitatis</i> , Doctor of Divinity	<i>Hum.</i> Humphrey
	<i>Hund.</i> Hundred
	<i>l.</i> in number, 1
	<i>Ibid.</i> <i>idem</i> , in the same place
	<i>Id.</i> <i>idem</i> , the same

- i.e. id est*, that is
Isa. Isaiah
Jac. Jacob
Jas. James
Jer. Jeremy, Jerom
J.H.S. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*,
 Jesus Saviour of men
Jos. Joseph
Josh. Joshua
J.P. Justice of the Peace
Kn^t. Knight
K.B. Knight of the Bath
K.C. Knight of the Crescent
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the
 Bath
K.G. Knight of the Garter
K.G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of
 the Bath
K.P. Knight of St. Patrick
K.T. Knight of the Thistle
L. in number, 50
L. Liber, a Book
£, Libra, Pounds
lb. a pound weight
Lam. Lamentations
L.C.J. Lord Chief Justice
L.D. Lady Day
Lev. Leviticus
Lieut. Lieutenant
LL.D. *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of
 Laws
L.S. *Locus Sigili*, Place of the Seal
Lond. London
M. *Manipulus*, a handful
M.A. *Magister Artium*, Master of
 Arts
M.B. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*, Ba-
 chelor of Physic
M.D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of
 Physic
Marm. Marmaduke
Mat. Mathew
Math. Mathematics
Messrs. Gentlemen
Mich. Michael, Michaelmas
Min. Minister
Mo. Month
Morn. Morning
M.P. Member of Parliament
M.S. *Memoria Sacra*, Sacred to
 the Memory
Mon^r. Monsieur
Mr. Master
Mrs. Mistress
MS. Manuscript
MSS. Manuscripts
N. Note
Nat. Nathaniel
N.B. *Note Bene*, Mark well
Nic. Nicodemus, Nicholas
n.d. non liquet, it appears not
No. or Num. Number
Nov. November
N.S. New Style
Ob^t. Obedient
Oct. October
O.S. Old Style
Oz. Ounce
¶ Cent. ¶ Centum, by the Hundred
¶ Cwt. by the Hundred Weight
P.M. *Post Meridiem*, Afternoon
P.M.G. Professor of Music at Gre-
 sham College
Prof. Th. Gr. Professor of Divinity
 at Gresham College
P.S. Postscript
Ps. Psalm
Q. Question
q. quadrantes, farthings
q.d. quasi dicat, as if he should say
q.s. quantum sufficit, a sufficient
 quantity
Rec^d. Received
Reg^t. Regiment
Reg. Prof. *Regius Professor*, King's
 Professor
Rev. Reverend
R.N. Royal Navy
Rt. Wp^{ful}. Right Worshipful
Rt. Hon^{ble}. Right Honourable
S. South, and *s. solidus*, a Shilling
St. Saint
Sept. or 7ber. September
Serj. Serjeant
Serv^t. Servant
Sol. Solution
S.T.P. *Sacra sanctæ Theologiæ Pro-
 fessor*, Professor of Divinity
Tho^r. Thomas
Theo. Theophilus
Ult. *ultimus*, the last
V. vide see; Five
Viz. videlicet, that is to say
Will. or Wm. William
Wp. Worship
Wp^{ful}. Worshipful
&, et, and
&c. et cetera, and so forth

 PART IV.

SENTENCES IN PROSE.

A DESIRE to excel others in virtue, is very commendable; and a delight in obtaining praise deserves encouragement, because it discovers an excellent mind. But he is wicked, who employs his thoughts only to outdoing the worst in villany. Such a contention is diabolical.

2. A wise man values pleasure at a very little rate, because it is the bane of the mind, and the cause of all misery; but he values no possession more than virtue, because it is the fountain of all public and private happiness.

3. Boast not of thy health and strength too much; only, whilst thou enjoyest them, give praise to Him that bestoweth all good things upon all men. Use them well, lest he deprive thee of them. God doth give to thee: return him not evil.

4. By the fall of Adam from that glorious and happy state wherein he was created, the divine image on his mind is quite changed and altered; and he who was created but a little inferior to the angels above, is now made but little superior to the angels below.

5. Children are such as their institution. Infancy is led altogether by imitation: it hath neither words nor actions but what are infused by others. If it hath good or ill language, it is borrowed; and the shame or thanks are only due to them that lent them.

6. Covetousness brings nothing home. Sometimes men are so blinded with avarice, that they contradict themselves, and lose what is honestly due to them, by coveting what is not justly their own, and thereby give others an opportunity of deceiving them.

7. Do not the work of God negligently; and let not your heart be upon the world, when your hand is lifted up in prayer: for that time, you may be confident, is gained which is prudently and zealously spent in God's service.

8. Divine Providence disposes all things most wisely; not only in what concerns the world in general, but every one of us in particular: so that, in what condition soever he puts us, we may assure ourselves that it is best for us, since He chooses it who cannot err.

9. Ever since the transgression of our first parents, the purity of human nature hath been miserably stained; its faculties have been sadly depraved; and its affections very liable to be deluded, influenced, and overcome by the world.

10. Inquire not into the secrets of God; but be content to learn your duty, according to the quality of your person or employment. God's commandments were proclaimed to all the world; but his counsels are to himself, and his secret ones, when they are admitted within the veil.

11. Flatter not yourself that you have faith towards God, if you want charity towards your neighbour; for the one is a certain effect of the other. Neither follow a multitude to sin, lest God make you share with them in their punishments.

12. Gold, though the noblest of metals, loseth its lustre when continually worn in the same purse with copper or brass; and the best men, by associating themselves with the wicked, are often corrupted with their sins, and partake in their punishments.

13. Gregory Nyssen compared an usurer to a man giving water to one in a burning fever, which does him more harm than good: so the usurer, though he seems for the present to relieve his brother's wants, yet afterwards he grievously torments him.

14. Happy is he who allows himself time and leisure to make his peace with God, and sign a truce with heaven; but more to be admired is he who is obliged to live in the midst of temptations, and yet can be in love with religion to the last moment of his life.

15. He that only pleases himself, does himself no kindness, because he displeases God his Creator, who commands us to be kind and good to all men, and to do unto others those things which we are willing should be done to ourselves.

16. If they go down to the pit that do not feed the hungry, and clothe the naked; what will become of those that take away bread from the hungry, and clothes from the naked?

17. It is a commendable thing for a boy to apply his mind to the study of letters: they will procure him the favour and love of good men, which those that are wise value more than riches or pleasure.

18. King Darius's mother, when she heard of the death of Alexander, laid violent hands upon herself; not that she preferred an enemy before a son, but because she had experienced the duty of a son in him, whom she had feared as an enemy.

19. Let us never measure our godliness by the number of sermons which we hear, but by the fruit we bring forth; without which, all our hearing will serve but to bring us into that portion of stripes, which belongs to him that "knows his master's will, and does it not."

20. Lazy folks take the most pains. Some people are so careless, that they will run all hazards rather than help themselves at the expense of a little trouble; and it generally happens, that they are the greatest sufferers in the conclusion.

21. Men are generally governed more by appearances than realities; and the imudent man, in his air and behaviour, undertakes for himself that he has ability and merit; while the modest or diffident gives himself up as one possessed of neither.

22. Many men are grown so negligent of seeking divine mercy betimes, that they put that off to the last, which should have been the first part of their business.

23. No man is so prosperous and happy, but he has some unfortunate and sad days; and, on the contrary, no man is so miserable, but he has some times of refreshment. Prosperity and adversity, by turns, succeed one another, as rain does fair weather.

24. Nothing is more absurd than to extend our hopes and desires beyond the term of our living here; and it is unreasonable for us to trouble ourselves about this world longer than we are likely to continue in it.

25. Obedience comprehendeth the whole duty of a man, both towards God, his neighbour, and himself; we should therefore let it be engraven on our hearts, that we may be useful in the world, and loyal to our prince.

26. Our life is a warfare, and this world a place of mysteries, wherein the greatest garlands are allotted to them who sustain the greatest labours; for by the smart of our stripes is augmented the glory of our reward.

27. Pride is a very reproachable sin, and often meets with very extraordinary judgments, even in this life; but will certainly be punished in the next; for if God spared not the angels for this sin, let no man hope to speed better.

28. Personal merit is all a man can call his own. Whoever strictly adheres to honesty and truth, and leads a regular and virtuous life, is more truly noble than a debauched, abandoned profligate, were he descended from the most illustrious family.

29. Riches are like dung, which stick in a heap; but, being spread abroad, make the earth fruitful. The best metals lose their lustre, unless brightened by use.

30. Repentance, though it is not to be rested in as any satisfaction for sin, or any other cause of the pardon thereof, which is the act of God's free grace in Christ; yet it is of such necessity to all sinners, that none can expect pardon without it.

31. St. Bernard, in his youth, being troubled with a pain in his head, a certain woman proffered to cure him by reciting a few verses by way of charm; but he refused, saying, "I had rather endure the hand of God, than be cured by the hand of the devil."

32. Servants should not deal worse with their masters, for dealing better with them; but conscionably do their work, that the proverb may not be verified in them, "He that pays his servant's wages beforehand, cuts off his right arm:" that is occasions him to be slothful and lazy.

33. The lawfulness of our actions may not be judged by the events, but by the grounds. The wise and holy Arbiter of the world knows why, many times, the better cause hath the worse success: many a just business is crossed for a punishment to the agent.

34. Trade is so noble a master, that it is willing to entertain all mankind in its service; and has such variety of employments, that all, but the lazy, may support at least, if not enrich themselves.

35. Time is one of the most precious talents in the world, which the Author of it has committed to our management: so precious, that he gives it us by drops, nor ever affords us two moments at once; but always takes away one when he lets us have another.

36. Very wholesome advice was that which was given by a heathen philosopher, viz. "Make it no longer a matter of dispute, what are the marks and signs of a righteous man, but immediately set about it, and endeavour to become such a one."

37. "Virtue," said a vicious man on his deathbed, "so much outshines vice in splendour and light, as the glorious luminary of heaven, which runs its daily course in the lofty sky, does that small rushlight which stands by my bedside."

38. Vain-glory destroys all the fruits of a good action. He that prays, or gives alms to be seen of men, must take that as his reward; nor must he expect any other but the portion of those hypocrites, that love the praise of men more than the praise of God.

39. Upbraid no man's weakness to discomfort him, nor report it to him to disparage him; neither delight to remember it to lessen him, or to set thyself above him. And be sure never to praise thyself, or dispraise any man else, unless God's glory, or some good end, do allow it.

40. Wicked breasts are false to themselves; neither trusting to their own choice, nor making choice of that which they dare to trust. They will set a good face upon their secret displeasing sins; and had rather be self-condemned, than wise and prudent.

41. We ought neither to be so eager for hoarding our treasure, as to withhold our hand entirely from giving; nor yet so careless and extravagant, as to let any thing be unprofitably lost, which might be useful to ourselves, or beneficial to others.

42. Young minds, being fullest of ignorance, want instruction most; are fittest to receive it, as being freest from prejudices; and are apt to retain it best, being void of such corruption as would otherwise expel it.

SENTENCES IN VERSE.

Life is short and miserable.

A H! few and full of sorrows are the days
 Of miserable man: his life decays
 Like that frail flower, which with the sun's uprise
 Her bud unfolds, and with the evening dies:
 He, like an empty shadow, glides away,
 And all his life is but a winter's day.

On the diligent Ants.

Ants in battalia to their cells convey
 The plunder'd forage of their yellow prey.
 The little drudges trot about and sweat,
 But will not straight devour all that they get;
 For in their mounds we see them carry home
 A stock for winter, which they know must come.

On the Atheist.

Bold is the wretch, and blasphemous the man,
 Who, being finite, will attempt to scan
 The works of Him that's infinitely wise,
 And those he cannot comprehend, denies.
 Our reason is too weak a guide to show
 How God Almighty governs all below.

A Future State certain.

Brave youths the path of virtue still should tread,
 And not by error's devious track be led;
 Till free from filth and spotless is their mind;
 Till pure their life, and of the ethereal kind:
 For this we must believe, whene'er we die,
 We sink to hell, or else to heaven fly.

On Travel.

By travel crown the arts, and learn abroad
 The general virtues which the wise applaud;
 To study nations I advise betimes,
 And various kingdoms know, and various climes.
 Whatever worthy thy remarks thou seest,
 With care remember, and forget the rest.

Heavenly Love.

Christ's arms do still stand open to receive
All weary prodigals that sin do leave.
For them he left his Father's bless'd abode,
Made son of man, to make man son of God;
To cure their wounds, he—life's elixir—bled,
And died a death to raise them from the dead.

The Self-wise.

Conceited thoughts, indulged without control,
Exclude all future knowledge from the soul;
For he that thinks himself already wise,
In course, all further knowledge will despise
And, but for this, how many might have been
Just, reputable, wise, and honest men!

On Death.

Death at a distance we but slightly fear:
He brings his terrors as he draws more near.
Through poverty, pain, slavery, we drudge on;
The worst of beings better please than none.
No price too dear to purchase life and breath:
The heaviest burden's easier borne than death.

On Ambition.

Dazzled with hope, we cannot see the cheat
Of aiming with impatience to be great.
When wild ambition in the heart we find,
Farewell content, and quiet of the mind:
For glittering clouds we leave the solid shore,
And wonted happiness returns no more.

On the Soldier.

Eager the soldier meets his desperate foe,
With an intent to give his fatal blow.
The cause he fights for animates him high,
Namely—Religion, and dear Liberty:
For these he conquers, or more bravely dies,
And yields himself a willing sacrifice.

On the Resurrection.

From every corner of the extended earth,
 The scatter'd dust is call'd to second birth;
 The sever'd body now unites again,
 And kindred atoms rally into men;
 The various joints resume their ancient seats,
 And every limb its former task repeats.

On Youth.

Fragrant the rose is, but it fades in time;
 The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
 White lilies hang their heads, and soon decay;
 And whiter snow in minutes melts away:
 Such and so withering are our earthly joys,
 Which time or sickness speedily destroys.

The Duty of Man.

First to our God we must with reverence bow;
 The second honour to our prince we owe;
 Next to wives, parents, children, fit respect,
 And to our friends and kindred, we direct;
 Then we must those who groan beneath the weight
 Of age, disease, or want, commiserate.

The Desire.

From my beginning, may the Almighty Power
 Blessings bestow in never-ceasing showers.
 Oh! may I happy be, and always bless'd;
 Of every joy, of every good possess'd!
 May Plenty dissipate all worldly cares,
 And smiling Peace bless my revolving years!

On Mortality.

From stately palaces we must remove,
 The narrow lodgings of a grave to prove;
 Leave the fair train, and the light gilded room,
 To lie alone benighted in the tomb.
 God only is immortal; man not so;
 Life to be paid upon demand we owe.

On Honest Labour.

Go & the plough or team; go hedge or ditch;
 Some honest calling use, no matter which;
 Be porter, postman—take the labouring oar:
 Employment keeps the bailiffs from the door.
 Though thou be mean, thy frugal industry,
 Depend upon it, shall rewarded be.

On Heaven.

Heaven is our guard, and innocence its care,
 Nor need the just the worst of dangers fear;
 It pities the defenceless poor man's grief,
 And sends him, when he calls, help and relief.
 Its arm, the surest succour, and the best,
 Delivers and revenges the distress'd.

On an Active Life.

Happy is he—the only happy man—
 Who, out of choice, does all the good he can;
 Who business loves, and others better makes
 By prudent industry, and pains he takes:
 God's blessing here he'll have, and man's esteem;
 And, when he dies, his works will follow him.

Misfortunes advantageous.

In all misfortunes, this advantage lies—
 They make us humble, and they make us wise.
 Let's bear it calmly, though a grievous wo,
 And still adore the hand that gives the blow.
 And he that can acquire such virtue, gains
 An ample recompense for all his pains.

On Christ our Life.

I am the resurrection, saith the Lord;
 Eternal life's the fruit of my eternal word;
 Whoever firmly does in me believe,
 The grave shall not confine, nor hell receive:
 Nor only this; but those that will rely—
 On what I teach, shall never, never die.

On King William.

Long may the King Great Britain's sceptre sway
 While all his subjects peaceably obey;
 And when God's providence shall him remove
 From these below, to higher realms above;
 To his own race may he the crown resign,
 For ever to continue in that line.

On the Scripture.

Let sacred writings always be admired,
 Whose holy penmen truly were inspired.
 Through all succeeding times, both worst and best,
 They have run down, and borne the strictest test.
 A spirit there in every line we see,
 Of hope, love, joy, and immortality.

On a Competency.

Let me, O God, my labours so employ,
 That ~~for~~ competency may enjoy:
 I ask no more than my life's wants supply,
 And leave their due to others when I die.
 If this thou grant (which nothing doubt I can),
 None ever lived or died a richer man.

On the Fall of Man.

Man was by heaven made to govern all,
 But how unfit, demonstrates in his fall;
 Created pure, and with a strength endued
 Of grace divine, sufficient to have stood:
 But alienate from God, he soon became
 The child of wrath, pride, misery, and shame.

On the Sceptic.

No providence the sceptic will allow:
 Then let the ungrateful mortal tell me how
 His tender infancy protection found,
 And how his childhood was with safety crown'd;
 How through his youth he came to manly years,
 Through many dangers, which he sees and fears.

The Good of Evil.

One week's extremity may teach us more
Than long prosperity had done before;
Death is forgotten in our easy state,
But troubles mind us of our final fate;
The doing ill affects us not with fears,
But suffering ill brings sorrow, wo, and tears.

On Lying.

On all occasions to declare the truth,
Is most praiseworthy in a virtuous youth;
A fault extenuated by a lie,
Is doubled in reality thereby;
And he that to this vice becomes a slave,
In fire and brimstone shall his portion have.

On Forethought.

Rashness and haste make all things insecure:
All great concerns must delays endure.
Think on the means, the manner, and the end,
When any great design thou dost intend;
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,
Stay till fit time wears out uncertainty.

On the Parliament.

See Britain's King, upon his awful throne,
Striving to make each subject's heart his own;
By justice ruling, but with mercy mix'd,
Supporting worship, as by law his fix'd;
While Lords and Commons all as one agree,
To settle firm his crown and dignity.

On Trouble.

The happiest man that ever breathed on earth,
With all the glories of estate and birth,
Had yet some anxious care to make him know
No grandeur was above the reach of wo.
To be from all things that disquiet, free,
Is not consistent with humanity.

On Almighty Power.

The lofty concave of the vast expanse
 Could never be the effect of giddy chance:
 Those beauteous and amazing globes of light
 No power could make, that was not infinite;
 But when He spake, each atom of this frame
 From the dark womb of empty nothing came.

Trifle not in Devotion.

Whither thou go'st conceive, and to what end,
 When thine own feet the house of God ascend:
 There rather fear his life-directing rules,
 Than offer up the sacrifice of fools:
 For sinful are their gifts, who neither know
 What they to God should give, nor what they owe.

On Death.

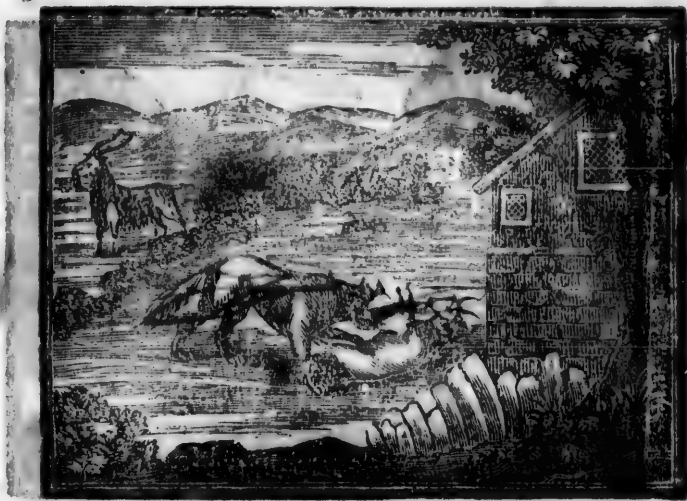
When we have once resign'd our sinful breath
 (For we can die but once), then after death
 The immortal soul immediately goes
 To endless joys, or everlasting woes:
 Wise then's the man who labours to secure
 His passage safe, and his reception sure.

Christ on the Cross.

Ye wandering travellers that pass this way
 Stand still awhile, these agonies survey;
 And, on result of serious thoughts, declare
 If ever sorrows might with mine compare:
 But God in mercy hath decreed this cup;
 Most willingly therefore I drink it up.

Live to die.

You, whose fond wishes do to heaven aspire,
 Who make those bless'd abodes your sole desire,
 If you are wise, and hope that bliss to gain,
 Use well your time, live not an hour in vain;
 Let not the morrow your vain thoughts employ,
 But think this day the last you shall enjoy.



*Young folks think old folks to be fools, but old folks know
young folks to be fools.*

FABLE III.

OF THE KID, THE GOAT, AND THE WOLF.

WHEN the goat was going abroad, she charged the kid to shut the door after her, and open it to none, till she should return, and then to look out of the window first.

Very well, mother, says the kid, if you had not told me, I should have had wit enough to keep the door shut; and to take care of myself.

At the same time, the wolf happened to be behind the house, and heard the charge given to the kid.

Some time after the goat's departure, the wolf knocks at the door, and, counterfeiting the goat's voice, demands entrance. The kid, supposing it to be her dam, forgot to look out at the window, but immediately opened the door, and let in the wolf; who instantly made a prey of her, and tore her to pieces.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Children should obey their parents, who are always better able to advise them than the children can themselves. It is convenient also for young men to lend an ear to the aged, who, being more experienced in the affairs of the world, can give them better counsel, whereby they may avoid many dangers: witness Eli's sons, and Rehoboam's fall.



A man may forgive an injury, but he cannot easily forget it.

FABLE IV.

OF THE HUSBANDMAN AND THE SNAKE.

A HUSBANDMAN had brought up a snake in his house; but, being angry with her, struck her with his hatchet, and wounded her; for which reason she fled from him.

Afterwards the husbandman, falling into want, imagined that this misfortune befel him for the injury done to the snake, and therefore humbly requested of her that she would come and live with him again.

The snake replied, that she forgave him, but she would not return to live with one who kept a hatchet in his house; adding, that although the smart of the wound was gone, yet the mark was left, and the remembrance of it was still fresh in her memory.

THE INTERPRETATION.

It is not safe to trust that man who hath once made a breach in friendship. It is godlike to forgive an injury; but no harm to remember it, because it keeps us on our guard.



Make no friendship with an ill-natured man.

FABLE V.

OF THE WOLVES AND THE SHEEP.

THE wolves made a league with the sheep, and hostages were given on both sides. The wolves gave their young ones to the sheep, and the sheep gave their dogs to the wolves.

Some time after, while the sheep were quietly feeding in a meadow, the young wolves began to howl for their dams; at which the wolves came rushing in among them, and charged them with breaking the league.

The sheep began to excuse themselves, saying, They were feeding by themselves, and therefore could not hurt the young wolves, not having any dogs with them.

But the wolves insisted on it, that they were guilty of a breach of friendship; alleging, at the same time, that those innocents, who never did any harm in their lives, would not make such dreadful lamentations, unless some violence had been offered to them; and knowing the sheep to be without their guard, they fell on them, and tore them to pieces.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Be always upon your guard when an enemy is near. He who has always run counter to the rules of friendship, will never become a true friend, though you should bind him by the strongest engagements.



Honesty is the best policy.

FABLE VI.

OF THE TWO THIEVES AND THE BUTCHER.

A COUPLE of sharpers went to a butcher's shop to buy some meat; but while the butcher was busied with other customers, one of them stole a piece of beef, and gave it to his fellow, who put it under his cloak.

The butcher presently missed the meat, and charged them with the theft.

But he that stole it swore by Jove, that he had none of it; and he that had it swore likewise, he did not take it away.

To whom the butcher replied, The thief to me is unknown. though I believe it to be one of you; but He by whom you have both sworn can tell, and will reward you accordingly.

THE INTERPRETATION.

God Almighty is privy to all our actions; and though we may for a while deceive men, yet we cannot escape his all-seeing eye, who will reward or punish us according as we deserve.



A liar is not to be believed, though he speak the truth.

FABLE VII.

OF THE SHEPHERD'S BOY AND THE HUSBANDMEN.

AS a boy was looking after some sheep in a meadow, he would oftentimes in jest cry out that the wolf was among them; which made the neighbouring husbandmen come out to his assistance; and then he would laugh at them for being such fools as to come when he did not want them.

At last the wolf came in earnest, and the boy began to cry out as usual; but the husbandmen, thinking that he only wanted to delude them again, never troubled themselves about him, but let him cry on: and so the sheep became an easy prey to the wolf, and were destroyed.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Some men have such a faculty of jesting, that the most important and sacred truths cannot escape them; others are as notorious for lying; the consequence of which is, a dislike to their company, and a total disregard to every thing they say: for when once the deceiver is known, his credit is lost, and he is for ever derided in every company.



Let envy alone, and it will punish itself.

FABLE VIII.

OF THE DOG AND THE OX.

AN ill-natured dog laid himself down in a manger full of hay.

Presently came in an ox to feed; but the dog, in a surly manner, bid him begone.

Well, replied the ox, thou wilt neither eat the hay thyself, nor suffer others to eat it; therefore stay there in this thy envious humour, and keep away every ox, and then thy envy will become thy punishment.

The dog did so, and by that means starved himself.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Envy torments both the body and the mind, and is deservedly its own punisher. Thus, we see, some men are content to lose a blessing themselves, that others may not enjoy it.



One good turn deserves another.

FABLE IX.

OF THE DOVE AND THE BEE.

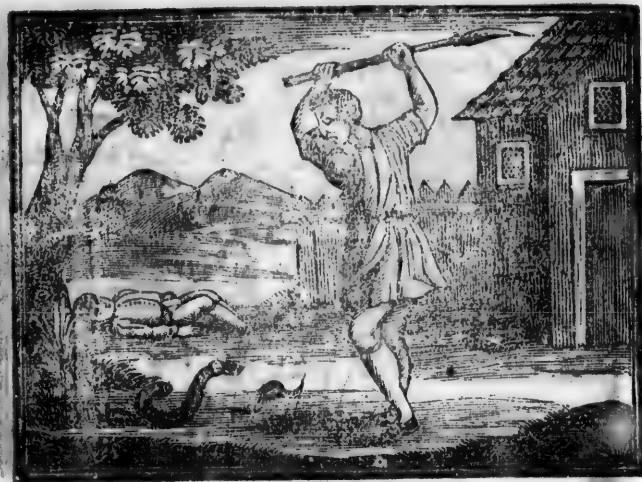
A THIRSTY bee came to a fountain to drink; but, being too hasty, fell in.

A dove in a neighbouring tree, seeing the bee struggle for life, set herself upon a branch that hung over the fountain, and by her weight brought it to the water, that the bee might get upon it; and so saved her life.

Some short time after, a snare was laid for the dove; and while the fowler was drawing the net together, the bee (who at that instant was flying over), seeing her deliverer in such danger, stung the fowler so severely, that he was obliged to let the net go again; by which means the dove escaped.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Be helpful to thy friend; and always return thanks to those who deserve them.



Evil be to them that evil think. Also, Throw a crust to a surly dog, and he will bite you.

FABLE X.

OF THE GOOD-NATURED MAN AND THE ADDER.

A GOOD-NATURED man being obliged to go out in frosty weather, on his return home found an adder almost frozen to death, which he brought with him, and laid before the fire.

As soon as the creature had received fresh life by the warmth, and was come to herself, she began to hiss, and fly about the house, and at length killed one of the children.

Well, says the man, if this be the best return that you can make for my kind offices, you shall even share the same fate yourself; and so killed her immediately.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Ingratitude is one of the blackest crimes a man can be guilty of. It is hateful both to God and man, and frequently brings upon such a graceless wretch all that mischief which he either did, or thought to do to another.



*Lazy folks take the most pains. Also, Give a man his bread
and cheese when he has earned it.*

FABLE XI.

OF THE OLD WOMAN AND HER MAIDS.

A CERTAIN old woman, having about her a parcel of idle maids, would oblige them to rise every morning at the cock-crowing.

But the maids, looking on this as a hardship, resolved to put a stop to this growing evil, and so cut off the cock's head; thinking that they might then lie abed securely, and indulge themselves in their laziness.

But the careful mistress soon frustrated their designs, and ordered a bell to be brought to her, with which she ever after rung them up at midnight.

THE INTERPRETATION.

It is good to be industrious; for laziness is commonly punished with want: and drowsiness, saith Solomon, will cover a man with rags.



A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

FABLE XII.

OF THE FISHERMAN AND THE FISH.

A FISHERMAN, having cast his line into the water, presently after drew up a fish.

The little captive entreated the fisherman that he would spare her (she being but small) till she was grown larger, and then she would suffer herself to be taken by him again.

No, no, replies the fisherman, I am not to be so served: if I let you go, I must never expect to see you any more; neither should I have caught you now, if you had known there was a hook within the bait: and I was always of that temper, that whatever I could catch I had rather take it away than leave it behind me.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Never let go a certainty for an uncertainty.

 PART V.

 PARTICULAR FORMS OF PRAYER.

PUBLIC PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

In the Morning.

ALmighty GOD, the fountain of all wisdom, we humbly beseech thee to pour into our hearts, as into their proper channels, the pure waters of learning; and because thou hast made no man for himself only, but all of us for the mutual help of each other, grant that we may so diligently apply ourselves to our studies, that, increasing every day in piety and good literature, we may at length become not only useful to ourselves, but ornamental also, both to the state we live in, and to the true holy Catholic Church. More especially we pray thee, to give us all grace to grow wise unto the eternal salvation of our immortal souls; and this we beg for Jesus Christ's sake: in whose holy name and words, we further pray unto thee, saying,

OUR Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us; lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

THE grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with you all evermore Amen.

In the Evening.

O ALMIGHTY God and most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee to forgive all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past, and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it. What we know not, do thou teach us: instruct us in our duty, both towards thee and towards men: and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight. Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and daily followed; and whatsoever good desires thou hast put into our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect, that thy name may have the honour, and ourselves may have comfort at the day of account, through Jesus Christ our Saviour: in whose holy name and words we further pray unto thee, saying, *Our Father, &c.*

PRIVATE PRAYERS.

A Prayer for Wisdom and Knowledge, to be said by a Child going to School, or at any other time.

O ALMIGHTY Lord and merciful Father, Maker of heaven and earth, who of thy free liberality givest wisdom abundantly to all who with faith and full assurance ask it of thee: beautify, by the light of thy heavenly grace, the towardness of my wit; the which, with all the powers of nature, thou hast poured into me, that I may not only understand those things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee, and the Lord Jesus our Saviour; but also, with my whole heart and will, constantly follow the same, and receive daily increase through thy bountiful goodness towards me, as well in good life as doctrine. So that thou, who workst all things in all creatures, mayest make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endless glory and honour of thy immortal Majesty. *Amen.*

A Morning Prayer for a Child.

O LORD our heavenly Father, almighty and everlasting God, who hast safely brought me to the beginning of this day, defend me in the same with thy mighty power. Direct me in all my laudable and praiseworthy undertakings for the best, and bless me in them. Enlighten my understanding, strengthen my memory, sanctify my heart, and guide me in my life. Let the duties of this day be cheerfully undergone by me; and give me grace so to apply myself to my learning, that I may thereby become a useful member of the commonwealth. Grant that I may be obedient to my parents, and to those who have the care of my education; to behave myself soberly, and with good manners to every one; and that I may live an innocent and inoffensive life. Lord, protect and defend all my relations and friends; and grant that none of us may fall into sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that is righteous in thy sight; through Jesus Christ our Lord: to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. *Amen.*

An Evening Prayer for a Child.

O LORD God Almighty, by whose providence I have been preserved this day from all danger that might have befallen me, I humbly beseech thee to continue thy watchful providence over me this night. Let my guardian angel defend me from all the perils and dangers of it, and from all assaults of my spiritual enemies. And do thou, who art always more ready to hear than I am to pray, and art wont to give more than either I desire or deserve, pour down upon me the abundance of thy mercy; forgive me those things whereof my conscience is afraid, and give me those good things which I am not worthy to ask. Graft in my heart the love of thy name; increase in me true religion; nourish me with all goodness, and of thy great mercy keep me in the same. And grant, O Lord, that I may so faithfully serve thee in this life, that I fail not finally to attain thy heavenly promises, which exceed all that we can desire; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meat.

SANCTIFY, we beseech thee, O Lord, these creatures to our use, and ourselves to thy service; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meat.

GOD'S holy name be blessed and praised for this present refreshment, and for all his mercies from time to time bestowed upon us; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Before going into Church.

STAY here, all worldly thoughts, and all vanities, that I may entertain heavenly meditations.

For a Child seating himself in the Church.

O LORD, I am now in thy presence, grant me such a measure of thy grace as may enable me seriously to attend to thy most sacred word, and obediently to practise the same; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

When Divine Service is ended.

LORD, pardon the coldness and wanderings of all my petitions, and deal with me according to my needs and thine own mercies: bless me this day, and all the rest of my life; and grant me thy heavenly grace, that I may ever hereafter serve thee with a clean heart, to thy honour and glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

FINIS

Robert Thompson

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Robert Thompson